

Poindexter Insists He Told the Truth; Inouye Doubtful

WASHINGTON — Rear Admiral John M. Poindexter insisted Tuesday that he had testified "accurately, truthfully, based on my best recollections" about the Iran-contra affair. But one senator said there was still "this gnawing question" about whether he has told everything he knows.

"He has made it very clear that he withheld information from the president," said Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, as Admiral Poindexter neared the end of five days of testimony before the Senate House-Senate investigating committee.

"He has withheld information from the secretaries of state and defense, and even from William J. Casey, the late CIA director," Mr. Inouye said. "He also withheld information from Lieutenant Colonel Oliver L. North and obviously withheld information from the Congress."

"And therefore," Mr. Inouye said, "there is this gnawing question that all of us have: 'Is he withholding any information from us at this moment?'" Mr. Inouye is chairman of the Senate investigating committee.

Mr. Inouye made his comments in a television interview during a break in the hearings.

Admiral Poindexter resigned as

Greenspan Assures Congress

Pledges to Resist Outside Pressure, Fight Inflation

By Hobart Rowen and Anne Swardson

WASHINGTON — Alan Greenspan, President Ronald Reagan's nominee for chairman of the Federal Reserve Board, said Tuesday at his confirmation hearings that he would guard the independence of the central bank and reject any "pressure" from the White House or Congress aimed at influencing monetary policy.

When asked by Senator Donald W. Riegle Jr., Democrat of Michigan, if he could pursue a tight monetary policy this fall even if that might not fit with the Reagan administration's political goals, Mr. Greenspan told the Senate Banking Committee:

"Certainly, if the Senate confirms me, I will take an oath of office. And I take that oath seriously. My advice and actions may turn out to be wrong, but that certainly won't be because of political reasons."

Some critics of Mr. Greenspan's nomination have said he would find it difficult to resist pressure from the White House to keep interest rates low in order to spur economic growth, even if such a move risked higher inflation.

Mr. Volcker, meanwhile, in parting testimony after eight years at the helm of the central bank, pointed to encouraging signs in the U.S. economy, especially progress in reducing the nation's trade and budget deficits.

But Mr. Volcker, the chief architect of successful efforts to curb the rampant inflation that existed during the late 1970s, also warned a House subcommittee of the dangers of allowing inflation to re-emerge.

Mr. Greenspan echoed that view in simultaneous testimony before the Senate Banking Committee, saying he viewed the Fed's primary role as "achieving steady, medium-term economic growth" without "letting the inflation genie out of the bottle."

He said that the policies set by Mr. Volcker, who is scheduled to leave office Aug. 6, were "essentially on target" and expressed a determination to "follow" in his "footsteps."

Mr. Greenspan, a conservative economist, served as chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors from 1974-77 under the administration of President Gerald R. Ford.

He offered a generally optimistic view of global economic conditions. He said that the Third World debt situation "has improved quite dramatically" since 1982. "I hope we don't throw in the sponge too prematurely. The current course is slow, but working."

He also said that the nation's



Tension Mounts for France in Lebanon

A French soldier wearing a flak jacket at his post inside the compound of the French Embassy in Beirut. Security measures at the mission have been tightened after Friday of France's diplomatic relations with Iran. Thousands of pro-Iranian Muslim fundamentalists vowed to use terrorism against France during a rally on Tuesday in the eastern Lebanese town of Baalbek. Page 6.

2 Kuwaiti Ships Flying U.S. Flag; Escorts Readied

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

KUWAIT — U.S. flags were hoisted above two Kuwaiti tankers on Tuesday as the United States completed final preparations for naval escorts of vessels in the Gulf.

As U.S. ships prepared a protective convoy for the ships, the Soviet Union again proposed talks with the United States about the situation in the Gulf, but the proposal was rejected by Washington.

The U.S. flags were first raised on the Bridgeton, formerly known as the Al Reikah, a 210,000-ton supertanker. A dozen people, all of them members of the ship's crew or its new owners, watched as the small U.S. flag was exchanged moments later for a larger, easier-to-see American flag.

The flag ceremony was witnessed by a special pool of American reporters brought to the Gulf by the Pentagon late last week to monitor President Ronald Reagan's policy of bringing 11 Kuwaiti tankers under U.S. naval protection.

The American flag was raised on the second ship, the Gas Prince, after the Kuwaiti standard was lowered, according to the reports. The Gas Prince is a 43,604-ton gas carrier.

The two ships are among 11 Kuwaiti tankers that will carry U.S. captains and flags in a policy decision that has been criticized in Congress as having the potential for dragging the United States directly into the seven-year war between Iran and Iraq.

A flotilla of missile-armed U.S. warships was poised near the mouth of the Gulf to escort the two tankers.

U.S. officials in Washington said the Bridgeton and the Gas Prince would sail late Tuesday or early Wednesday on their three-day, 500-mile (800-kilometer) voyage to pick up crude oil at Kuwait's al-Ahmadi oil terminal in the northern end of the Gulf.

Iran has vowed to continue attacking vessels trading with Kuwait, whatever flag they fly, if Iraqi planes go on attacking Iranian tankers.

Tehran has deployed Chinese-made anti-ship missiles along the northern shore of the Strait of Hormuz, the gateway to the Gulf.

Shipping sources in Fujairah, in the United Arab Emirates, speaking on the condition that they not be named, told The Associated Press that the vessels might position themselves Tuesday to pass through the strait in daylight.

Once in the Gulf, the Bridgeton and the Gas Prince may have to run a gauntlet of Iranian gunboats, helicopter gunships, fighter-bombers and Revolutionary Guards in speedboats who have ambushed a dozen merchant ships in recent weeks.

The White House announced the decision to turn down a Soviet proposal for talks on the Gulf. Martin Fitzwater, the White House spokesman, said the Reagan administration believed the UN Security Council was "the proper forum" for dealing with the Gulf conflict.

In Moscow, the Foreign Ministry spokesman, Boris D. Pyadyshev, said earlier that Mikhail S. Gorbachev, the Soviet leader, had sent a letter to Mr. Reagan saying the two superpowers had good prospects for cooperation in the area.

"The message says that some statements by the U.S. administration seem to be evidence of the American side's interest in connection with Soviet proposals on the Gulf," Mr. Pyadyshev said at a briefing.

"If this is a correct impression," he added, "then we would be prepared to discuss this issue with the United States more specifically in any format that is convenient for the president."

Mr. Fitzwater said that Mr. Gorbachev's letter, received Friday, was in reply to a letter that Mr. Reagan had sent to members of the UN Security Council urging support for a resolution seeking an end to the war.

The spokesman said Mr. Gorbachev's reply dealt primarily with the Gulf and was "generally positive."

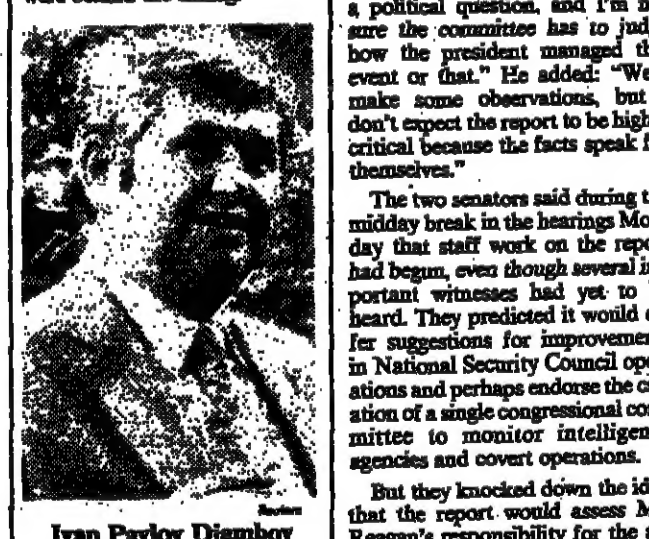
See GULF, Page 6

Klosk Britain Expels Bulgaria Envoy

LONDON (Reuters) — Britain said Tuesday that it was expelling Bulgaria's military attaché for activities incompatible with his diplomatic status, a phrase normally used to indicate spying.

A brief Foreign Office statement said that Colonel Ivan Pavlov Djambor, Bulgaria's only military attaché at its 17-member mission, had been expelled but within 14 days, no details were given.

The last incident involving Bulgarian-British relations occurred in 1978, when a dissident Bulgarian author, Georgi Markov, died after he was jabbed at a London bus stop with an umbrella that had a poisoned tip. Although no one was charged, it was widely believed among Western diplomatic sources that Bulgarian security services were behind the killing.



Ivan Pavlov Djambor

GENERAL NEWS

A new TOW missile can defeat Soviet tank armor, the Pentagon announces. Page 2.

BUSINESS/FINANCE

British Petroleum, heavily in debt from its purchase of Standard Oil, will raise \$1.5 billion in a stock issue. Page 9.

Dow close: DOWN 19.77

The dollar in New York: DM £ Yen FF

LSBS 1.6025 151.75 6.1825

Panel Report Is Unlikely to Fault Reagan

By David S. Broder

WASHINGTON — Leaders of the Senate panel investigating the Iran-contra affair say they expect that the panel's final report will not include a critical assessment of President Ronald Reagan's role.

Senator Daniel K. Inouye, Democrat of Hawaii, spokesman of the panel, said: "We may say he must have been more prudent, but I don't think we will say he was guilty of malfeasance or nonfeasance."

Mr. Inouye said the committee report would avoid such judgments because "whenever our president is weakened and our country divided, our adversary takes advantage."

Senator Warren B. Rudman, Republican of New Hampshire, the committee vice chairman, said he felt Mr. Reagan's role was "largely a political question, and I'm not sure the committee has to judge how the president managed this event or that." He added: "We'll make some observations, but I don't expect the report to be highly critical because the facts speak for themselves."

The two senators said during the midday break in the hearings Monday that staff work on the report had begun, even though several important witnesses had yet to be heard. They predicted it would offer suggestions for improvements in National Security Council operations and perhaps endorse the creation of a single congressional committee to monitor intelligence agencies and covert operations.

But they knocked down the idea that the report would assess Mr. Reagan's responsibility for the affair or even go as far as the earlier Tower commission, appointed by Mr. Reagan, did in criticizing what it called the president's "management style."

[Their comments came as the congressional panels laid out a tentative schedule for the final round of witnesses. Vice Admiral John M. Poindexter, the former national security adviser, was expected to conclude his testimony Tuesday. The committees will not meet Wednesday.

[Admiral Poindexter is to be followed Thursday by Secretary of State REAGAN, Page 6]

Afghan Leader Says Soviet Pullout May Begin When 'Aggression' Stops

REUTERS

MOSCOW — Major General Najib, the Afghan leader, said Tuesday that a withdrawal of Soviet troops from his country could only begin when all "outside aggression" had halted and Kabul was given firm guarantees that it would not resume.

General Najib made his comments after talks Monday with the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev.

His remarks, analysts said, indicated that he and Moscow would continue to insist that Moslem guerrillas fighting his administration lay down their arms before there can be a political settlement in Afghanistan.

This would suggest that hopes are dwindling in Kabul and Moscow that any firm agreement on a proposed withdrawal of the estimated 115,000 Soviet troops in Afghanistan can be reached at talks in Geneva.

The talks, involving Afghanistan and Pakistan, are being mediated by the United Nations.

After the meeting Monday with Mr. Gorbachev, according to an official Soviet report, they agreed that Kabul's policy of national reconciliation should be pursued.

"A timetable for the withdrawal of Soviet forces can only be decided after the outside interference sponsored by the U.S. and its NATO allies is ended and there are firm guarantees that it will not be resumed," the Afghan leader said.

General Najib's talks with Mr. Gorbachev follow reports of intensified fighting in Afghanistan in which Soviet and Afghan forces have suffered increasing losses.

They have been especially hard hit this year by the rebels' use of



President Najib speaking on Tuesday in Moscow.

U.S. and Soviet Disagree On How to Revive Talks

By Gary Lee

WASHINGTON POST SERVICE

MOSCOW — U.S. and Soviet officials now agree that negotiations in Geneva on a medium-range missile accord have stalled in recent weeks, but they disagree over who is to blame and what should be done to revive momentum toward an agreement that could pave the way to a superpower summit meeting.

Significantly, Soviet sources in Moscow portray the Geneva talks to eliminate U.S. and Soviet missiles from Europe as already having resolved the most important military details. They assert that the last few snags are "artificial" and could quickly be cleared away if the Reagan administration would show the political will to do so.

The key to the Soviet approach seems to be a new willingness by the Kremlin to wait out the White House. Tactically, this approach would appear to leave the Soviet side well positioned to force Washington to make the remaining concessions that would seal the accord.

U.S. officials assert that Moscow has suddenly and inexplicably called a halt to significant progress in the negotiations. They cite a slowdown at the Geneva talks and the absence of any response to invitations for the Soviet foreign minister

Lively Tel Aviv Lures Young Jerusalemites

By Thomas L. Friedman

New York Times Service

TEL AVIV — Longtime residents of this city like to say that the best thing about Jerusalem is the road to Tel Aviv.

And in the last few years, more and more young, secular and educated Jerusalemites seem to have begun to share that view.

Thousands of young nonreligious Israelis have migrated down the mountain from the holy city of Jerusalem to freewheeling and proudly secular Tel Aviv.

They say they were stifled by what they describe as Jerusalem's limited job opportunities and its Orthodox population, which makes up about one-third of the city's 330,000 Jewish inhabitants and is growing at the fastest rate in the city.

Zeev Chafetz, 39, an American-born Israeli author who just made the move, tried to explain the core difference between the two cities.

"Jerusalem was built on rock and Tel Aviv was built on sand," he said. "Jerusalem, with all its history and religious traditions, is stronger than the people who live there. You live in Jerusalem on its terms. Tel Aviv reflects whatever the Israeli mood is at the time."

Mr. Chafetz added: "Twenty years ago, when I was a student in Jerusalem, there was an advertisement in the newspaper that Coca-Cola had come to Israel. So I went down to the supermarket and asked the lady for a Coke. She said, 'Sorry, it has not arrived in Jerusalem yet — only in Tel Aviv.'"

"She could see that I looked really disappointed, so to cheer me up she said, 'But don't worry, when the Messiah comes he'll come to Jerusalem first.' That sums it up: In Jerusalem they get the Messiah, but in Tel Aviv we get the Coke."

Erez Shachar, 25, was born and raised in Jerusalem, but after spending three years abroad he returned and found that he could no longer call Jerusalem home. He said Jerusalem and Tel Aviv were separated by a 45-minute drive and a 2,000-year-old state of mind.

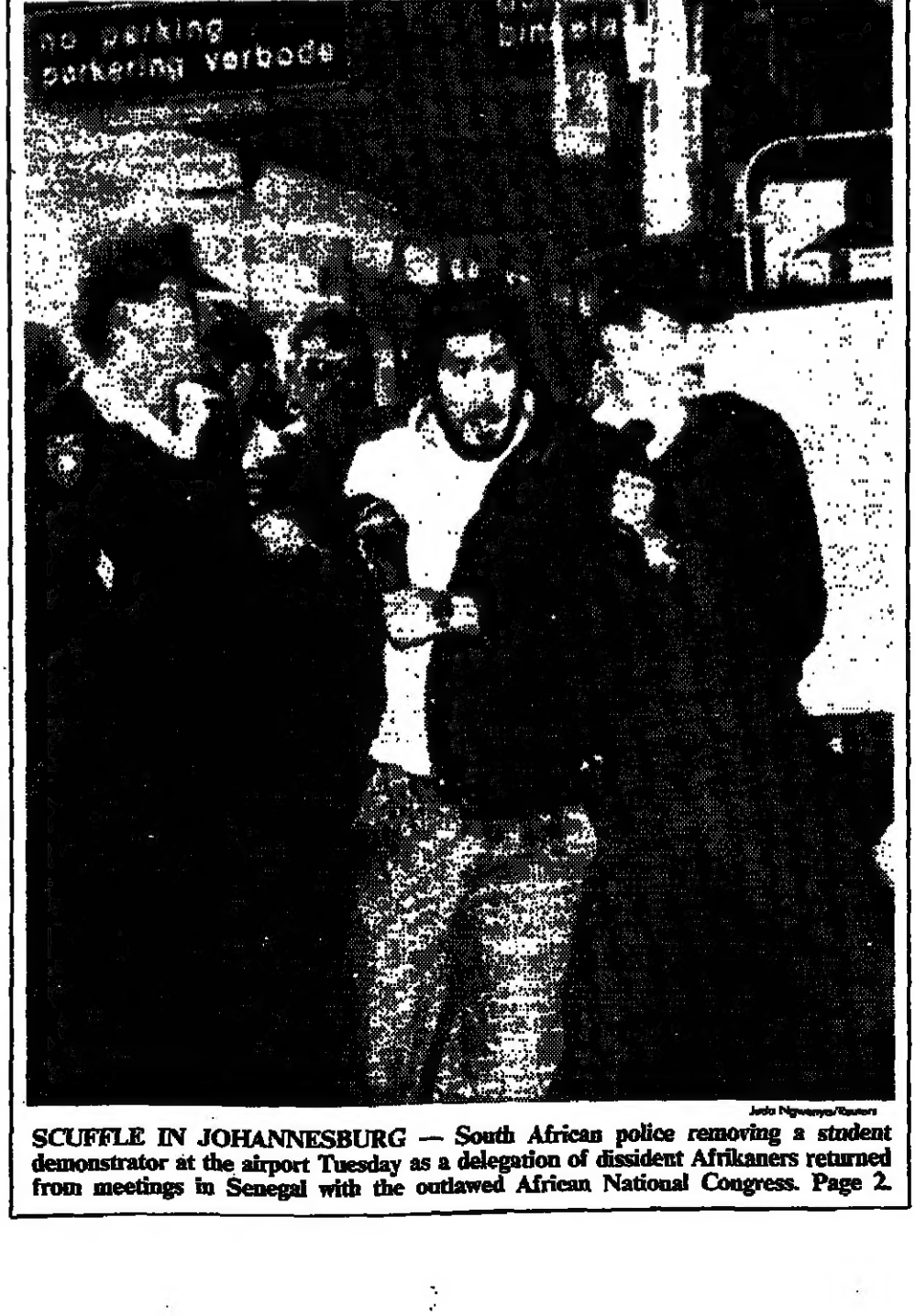
"It was the atmosphere more than anything that put me off," Mr. Shachar said. "I feel choked in Jerusalem. I walk down the streets and see all the people dressed in black coats and I feel that I am in a religious city."

Because of the power of the deeply religious Orthodox population in Jerusalem, virtually no movie theaters or restaurants are allowed to open on Friday nights or until the sabbath is over on Saturday, which can be as late as 9 P.M., leaving precious little weekend. But many Tel Aviv residents go to discotheques every night until dawn.

"It is just not a young atmosphere in Jerusalem," said Mr. Shachar, who works at a computer company while studying at Tel Aviv University.

"In Tel Aviv," he said, "the nightlife is great. The beach is beautiful. Jerusalem is a dead city."

The Orthodox population in Jerusalem is expanding from its traditional neighborhoods



SCUFFLE IN JOHANNESBURG — South African police removing a student demonstrator at the airport Tuesday as a delegation of dissident Afrikaners returned from meetings in Senegal with the outlawed African National Congress. Page 2.

Iran Rejects UN Measure; Iraq 'Positive'

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches

NICOSIA — Iran on Tuesday rejected as "unjust" a United Nations Security Council resolution calling for a cease-fire in the Iran-Iraq war and said the U.S. military presence in the Gulf made the measure void.

A Foreign Ministry statement reported by the official Islamic Republic News Agency said Iran's "principal stance" on the war and the presence of foreign forces in the Gulf was unchanged.

In Baghdad, government officials said that Iraq viewed the Security Council order for an immediate cease-fire as a positive development. "Our primary impression regarding the text of the resolution is positive," an official told the Iraqi News Agency.

He said Iraq would reply to the resolution after a meeting of the National Assembly, which Baghdad television reported would meet Wednesday.

In developments on the battlefield Tuesday, Iran said its forces repulsed two Iraqi assaults in the central and southern sectors, killing or wounding more than 900 Iraqis, Iraq denied the claim.

Even before the Security Council met Monday and unanimously adopted the resolution, Iran rejected any UN measure that did not identify Iraq as the aggressor.

Iran demands the removal of President Saddam Hussein of Iraq as a condition to end the war. Iraq invaded western Iran in September 1980 after border skirmishes.

The Iranian Foreign Ministry said that Iraqi attacks on ships had resulted in the presence of foreign forces in the Gulf. It said that issue was independent of the war.

Iran said that the Security Council, by passing the resolution, had once again failed to perform its most important duty in preserving peace and international security.

The Iranian statement, monitored in Nicosia, did not include any direct quotations. On Sunday, President Ali Khamenei, called the Security Council measure U.S.-influenced and worthless.

In Baghdad, Mr. Hussein met Tuesday with the Revolutionary Command Council and regional leaders of the governing Ba'ath Party to discuss the resolution.

Diplomats said that Iraq, which has accepted previous council resolutions, was expected to accept the demand for a cease-fire since it corresponded with Iraq's demand for a comprehensive settlement.

They said Baghdad would probably announce that it would abide by the resolution if Iran would.

Although the resolution does not contain an enforcement provision, it is stronger than previous resolutions calling for a truce. It is also designed to set the stage for a companion resolution, to be considered within two months, that would impose a worldwide arms embargo against either party that does not accede to the call for a cease-fire.

The United States was the driving force behind Monday's action, but the U.S. diplomatic effort was received with some resentment because of the Reagan administration's secret sale of arms to Iran.

Many diplomats complained that the Americans' fervor for the UN initiative seemed an effort to undo the political damage to the United States from the arms sales. (AP, Reuters, NYT)

Price Rises Launch Hungary's Austerity

By Henry Karni
New York Times Service

BUDAPEST — Price increases on vital consumer commodities and services announced last week by the Hungarian government are part of an austerity program designed to reduce consumption in a country that has for years been consuming more than it produces.

The rises, which had been expected since before Karoly Grosz took office on June 25 as the new prime minister, are far-reaching.

Under the increases, the price of flour and bread will go up by 19 percent, cigarettes by 20 percent, fuel oil by 29 percent, public heating by 22 percent, heating gas by 17 percent, electricity by 18 percent and gasoline and diesel oil by an average of 10 percent.

The increases were slightly offset by small rises in minimum pensions and benefits paid for children and students.

In a terse explanation, the government declared that the increases were necessary to reduce the imbalance between production and consumption, shrink the budget deficit and lower the subsidies paid by the government to make basic consumer goods available at less than economic prices.

The measures, although expected, are likely to deepen a discontent that has gripped Hungarians since the early 1980s, when their sense of economic well-being began turning sour. This followed the better part of a decade during which a classical Communist economy discovered the benefits of allowing some private entrepreneurship and making loans of hard currency available to stimulate a consumer economy.

Today, Hungary has the highest per capita debt of any Communist country, around \$13 billion for a population of 10.6 million.

Its usually productive agriculture has suffered two successive below-par years, and commodity prices have declined. Its manufactured exports, including textiles and shoes, have to contend with increased competition from such mass producers as South Korea, Taiwan and Hong Kong. Prices have also dropped in the categories of steel and aluminum that Hungary exports.

Economic stagnation has made structural reforms the most active subject of discussion within the government, the Communist Party, academic institutions and the public at large, along with the repercussions in the political sphere.

The discussion goes hand in hand with a deepening feeling that an era has come to an end in Hungary. János Kádár, the Communist Party general secretary for more than 30 years, has turned 75 and is clearly playing a much more passive role in national affairs.

Last month's personnel changes in the government were telegraphed well in advance. But those who expected a new sense of direction in a nation where the leadership is perceived to be adrift were disappointed, as were those looking for clarifications on the issue of government succession. Mr. Kádár remained in office, and none of the perceived contenders for his post was moved ahead of the others.

Other unpopular changes have been announced, including an income tax and a value-added tax, but their extent and application remain to be specified. In anxious conversation and letters to editors, Hungarians are showing their fear that the taxes will add significantly to the decline in their standard of living that the government says they must accept.

U.K. Plans Major Realignment of School Control

By Fred M. Hechinger
New York Times Service

LONDON — Britain's schools are on the threshold of a revolution.

In line with her broader effort to apply market principles to many aspects of British society, Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher has proposed a package of far-reaching educational changes.

They include a national curriculum; mandatory testing at the ages of 7, 11 and 14; open enrollment, with schools financed according to the number of students they attract, and a provision giving schools the right to put themselves under national, rather than local, financing and control.

According to Kenneth Baker, the secretary of state for education and science, the plan would "put an end to the system's monopoly" and would shift power from the producers to the consumers, from the education bureaucracy to parents.

Mrs. Thatcher calls the package "radical reform." Paddy Ashdown, the Liberal Party's spokesman on education, calls it "the flag of the national government's attack on local government."

The plan is contained in a measure called the Great Education Reform Bill, scheduled to be put before Parliament in November. Even opponents of the bill concede it is likely to pass.

The centerpiece of the proposal is the creation of a national curriculum, but its most controversial component is the proposal to let schools "opt out" of the local authority and get funding directly from the national government. A vote by a required proportion of parents could set the opt-out process in motion.



ROYAL POINTERS — Princess Anne receiving instructions Tuesday from Corporal Keith Meakin atop a British Chieftain tank during a visit to West Berlin.

If the change were approved, the school would get from the Department of Education the same funding it previously received from the local authority, but could spend it as it wished.

Opposition leaders call the plan a radical attempt to undercut, and

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possibly destroy, the power of local education authorities and to concentrate power in the national government.

They see it as a prelude to a divided system that would eventually re-establish the privileged grammar schools and discredit the comprehensive schools that have grown out of the democratizing Education Act of 1944.

Wealthy parents, opponents say, may be better able to remove their children from local control and operate them like privileged private schools. In addition, critics say, nationally administered tests could result in the channeling of some children into nonacademic programs.

Opponents also cite the freedom-of-choice provision as benefiting mainly the affluent. If the best schools are 10 miles (16 kilometers) from home, for example, only families that can afford the daily transportation would be able to send their children there.

Under the open-enrollment proposal, schools would have to admit children as long as space was available, regardless of where they lived. Schools that lost many pupils would be shut.

Despite the furor over the issue of local control, the creation of a national curriculum is the government's top priority, Mr. Baker said. "There isn't a developed curriculum, he strongly opposed the testing of all pupils at ages 7, 11 and 14.

He ridiculed the Great Education Reform Bill, which opponents have dubbed "Gedbil," as poorly thought out.

Rosie Barnes, a member of Parliament and the Social Democratic Party's spokesman on education issues, said that while her party recognized the need for change and agreed that parents should be given a greater say in the education of their children, party members believed the plan would benefit the wealthy.

Mr. Ashdown, speaking for the Liberals, conceded the merit of giving parents greater choice, and he faulted leftist politicians for not supporting it.

But he also called the government's plan a "damaging, dangerous and divisive" effort to "emasculate local government so that eventually it can be brushed aside."

The new Soviet defense relies on armor like chain mail hung over the top and sides of a tank. Boxes on the armor explode when hit by a missile, dispersing the jet of molten metal and gas from the missile and preventing it from penetrating the tank.

The army officials had reported that the armor can be beaten with the large guns on the latest U.S. and West European tanks but not by the anti-tank weapons carried by American infantrymen and aircraft.

The latest modification of the TOW missile — it stands for tube-launched, optically tracked, wire-guided — adds only \$500 to the cost of the \$10,000 missile, the spokesman said.

The spokesman explained that the TOW-2A contains two changes. The first, which is in a probe extending ahead of the warhead, sets off the reactive armor on a tank it hits. The second, in the warhead itself, penetrates the tank's main armor. The U.S. Army's Ballistic Research Laboratory at Aberdeen, Maryland, developed the new missile over four years, he said.

General Sunell, director of the army's new Armored Family of Vehicles Task Force, had said that the new Soviet armor poses "a real dilemma for the infantry" dependent on such missiles for defense against tanks.

It seriously changes the military balance," he said. Telephone messages left at his office this week were not returned.

Major Soucy commented: "It's possible General Sunell didn't know about the TOW-2A. He's really more concerned with the development of future battlefield systems than with the present."

Major Soucy acknowledged that a dispute among experts within the army existed, and he added, "This day you get unanimity in the army is a day we'll all be in trouble."

According to the charges and supporting material filed in the U.S. District Court for eastern Pennsylvania, Arshad Z. Pervaz, a Pakistani now living in Canada, sought to buy 25 tons of maraging steel from Carpenter Steel Corp. in Reading, Pennsylvania, and offered to bribe an undercover agent to get the necessary export license.

A fake export license was issued by the U.S. Commerce Department and Mr. Pervaz subsequently was arrested after the alleged bribe money was paid.

The report of the arrest sent shock waves through the Pakistani government, which thought it had successfully weathered an intensive debate in Congress over a new \$4 billion aid program and Pakistan's nuclear program. U.S. laws prohibit aid to a country seeking to use illegally acquired U.S. material to develop a nuclear weapon.

The Pakistani official said Mr. Pervaz sought and received a legal export license. He emphasized that U.S. law says aid must be cut off if attempts are made to "illegally" import material that could be used in nuclear weapons.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohtashim Khan Junjo reportedly assured the U.S. ambassador, Arnold L. Raphael, after the case was filed that strict orders had been given months ago to prohibit any purchases in the United States that could cause political trouble for the aid package. They reportedly expressed the belief that the charges must be part of some kind of a conspiracy to undermine the aid package, probably organized by India.

Pakistan officials acknowledge that the situation is probably the most critical in U.S.-Pakistani relations since the two countries began

cooperating closely after the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. A cutoff in U.S. aid would probably trigger a Pakistani reassessment of its Afghan policy and ties to the United States. So far, the desire to keep pressure on the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has overridden demands by congressmen for a cutoff, but the latest case appears to have shifted the balance, at least temporarily.

"We have launched a very high-level probe," the official said. "It is possible that a Pakistani already has been identified as participating in some kind of a conspiracy."

"Pakistan is quite clear that no agency of the government should be engaged in an activity that violates U.S. laws," the official added. "We don't want to import anything that might be suspect. We are looking into why this person ordered this material. It is not quite clear why this person authorized going to the U.S. when it is legally available elsewhere."

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U.S. Asserts New Missiles Can Defeat Soviet Tanks

By Malcolm W. Browne
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The Pentagon, reacting to criticism of its ability to attack Soviet tanks, has announced that a hit-and-run modified missile capable of defeating the tank's defenses will begin reaching U.S. forces in Europe late this summer.

A U.S. Army spokesman, Major Phillip Soucy, said Monday that the TOW-2A, a missile that can be fired by infantrymen or from vehicles, would penetrate Soviet tanks.

Asked if the missile had been tested against a Soviet tank equipped with new armor reportedly fashioned after an Israeli design, he said: "It has been fired and tested in situations it would be likely to encounter. I can't go further than that."

"Certainly, the Soviets can always confront us with another posture that will defeat this missile," he added. "But we're saying that as of this moment, the TOW-2A would work against presently constituted Soviet armor."

Several senior military officers had been quoted in a recent article in The New York Times as saying that the new armor protected Soviet tanks against NATO's anti-tank missiles. Major General Robert J. Samel, head of a U.S. Army study group investigating the issue, had joined the criticism of NATO's ability to defeat the Soviet tanks.

The new development announced by the army seemed certain to fuel debate over the adequacy of the infantry forces, with some experts contending that missiles of the new type are easy to nullify.

Major Soucy's announcement appeared to contradict the earlier statements made by several high-ranking army officials, who said that Soviet tanks had been effectively immunized against anti-tank missiles.

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The Pakistani official said Mr. Pervaz sought and received a legal export license. He emphasized that U.S. law says aid must be cut off if attempts are made to "illegally" import material that could be used in nuclear weapons.

President Mohammed Zia ul-Haq and Prime Minister Mohtashim Khan Junjo reportedly assured the U.S. ambassador, Arnold L. Raphael, after the case was filed that strict orders had been given months ago to prohibit any purchases in the United States that could cause political trouble for the aid package. They reportedly expressed the belief that the charges must be part of some kind of a conspiracy to undermine the aid package, probably organized by India.

Pakistan officials acknowledge that the situation is probably the most critical in U.S.-Pakistani relations since the two countries began

cooperating closely after the 1979 Soviet intervention in Afghanistan. A cutoff in U.S. aid would probably trigger a Pakistani reassessment of its Afghan policy and ties to the United States. So far, the desire to keep pressure on the Soviet Union and Afghanistan has overridden demands by congressmen for a cutoff, but the latest case appears to have shifted the balance, at least temporarily.

"We have launched a very high-level probe," the official said. "It is possible that a Pakistani already has been identified as participating in some kind of a conspiracy."

"Pakistan is quite clear that no agency of the government should be engaged in an activity that violates U.S. laws," the official added. "We don't want to import anything that might be suspect. We are looking into why this person ordered this material. It is not quite clear why this person authorized going to the U.S. when it is legally available elsewhere."

According to the charges and supporting material filed in the U.S. District Court for eastern Pennsylvania, Arshad Z. Pervaz, a Pakistani now living in Canada, sought to buy 25 tons of maraging steel from Carpenter Steel Corp. in Reading, Pennsylvania, and offered to bribe an undercover agent to get the necessary export license.

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WORLD BRIEFS

Manila to Charge Enrile With Graft

MANILA (UPI) — The government said Tuesday that it would file corruption charges against an opposition leader, Juan Ponce Enrile, a hero of the "people power" revolution that overthrew Ferdinand E. Marcos, of taking part in massive theft from the government under the former president.

"There are charges to be filed against him," said Orlando Romero of the Presidential Commission on Good Government. "Nobody is above the law and if there is a violation of the law, we will file a case against the violator." Mr. Romero said Mr. Enrile, who is a former defense minister, would face charges citing his role in the coconut industry and a telecommunications group.

Cases filed Tuesday by the panel, established by President Corason Aquino to recover billions of dollars believed stolen by Mr. Marcos and his associates during 20 years in power, named 11 persons. They included the former chairman of the Philippine Airlines, Roman Cruz, and the former ambassador to Rome, Benigno Tancoco, and his wife, son and daughter.

Israelis Reportedly Test New Missile

GENEVA (AP) — The International Defense Review reported Tuesday that Israel has successfully tested a new medium-range missile capable of carrying a nuclear warhead.

Quoting informed U.S. sources, the Geneva-based monthly said that the Jericho-2 missile traveled 520 miles (820 kilometers), almost twice the distance reached on a previous test. The magazine said a maximum range of 920 miles was projected by its sources.

It said the test was monitored by U.S. intelligence and was viewed by the source as "significant because it means that Israeli missiles armed with nuclear warheads are now able to reach all potential hostile capitals, including Baghdad."

WASHINGTON (NYT) — President Ronald Reagan plans to appoint Dr. Frank Lilly, a former chairman of the board of the Gay Men's Health Crisis organization in New York, to serve on his advisory panel on the AIDS epidemic, according to government officials.

Mr. Reagan has been under pressure to appoint a homosexual to his national commission to combat acquired immune deficiency syndrome. Dr. Lilly is chairman of the Genetics Department at Albert Einstein College of Medicine in New York.

Martin Fitzwater, the presidential spokesman, would not comment on who would be appointed. But he said Mr. Reagan would announce his selections for the panel on Thursday.

BAHAR, Bangladesh (AP) — The police arrested a number of top opposition leaders here Tuesday on the eve of a nationwide general strike called by the opposition in an effort to bring down the government of Lieutenant General Hossain Mohammad Ershad.

Policemen and relatives of those detained said two leaders of the eight-party opposition Awami League, Moja Choudhury and Amena Ahmed, were taken into custody, while other opposition figures went into hiding to avoid arrest.

Mrs. Choudhury and Mrs. Ahmed were arrested while campaigning for the strike, which is scheduled to begin at dawn Wednesday and last 54 hours, the police said. Relatives of Mohammad Ahmed and Abdur Razzaq, members of the Awami League, said they were also arrested, but the police did not confirm this.

PARIS (Reuters) — Airbuspace, the European satellite company, has set a provisional date of Sept. 11 for the resumption of launching, sources close to the company said.

The vehicles to be put in orbit will be a European telecommunications satellite, ECS-4, and an Australian telecommunications satellite, Ansat K3. The Ariane rocket has been grounded since May 1986 after the failure of third-stage engines to ignite in flight caused the loss of a communications satellite that the rocket was meant to place in orbit.

The sources said Monday that the date hinged on all preliminary tests going smoothly and could be revised at the slightest hitch. Airbuspace originally hoped to restart launches in February, but a series of problems with a new ignition system and an accident at the test site outside Paris has forced several months of delays.

For the Record
Ciskei is willing to release an imprisoned French national, Pierre-Andre Albertini, without extracting any gesture of French recognition of the sovereignty of the South African black homeland, a senior Ciskei official said Monday.

Ethiopia is urging the Organization of African Unity to address the problem of Africa's foreign debt of \$200 billion. At the opening Monday of the organization's annual meeting in Addis Ababa, Mengistu Haile Mariam, the Ethiopian leader, sent a message urging the OAU's 50 members to initiate negotiations.

WARSAW (Reuters) — Poland complained Tuesday that hard-currency transit fees and customs duties levied on its tourists by Hungary and Yugoslavia were discriminatory and unfair. The government spokesman, Jerzy Urban, said that the Foreign Ministry had protested to both countries and asked them to treat Poles like other tourists.

The charges were introduced because of the number of Poles who carry goods to sell when they travel in neighboring countries. The official PAF news agency said Hungarian customs officers were levying transit fees, payable in Western money, of 90 percent of the value of goods taken into the country by Polish visitors.

Rail traffic between Beijing and Guangzhou was suspended for 18 hours Monday and early Tuesday when sections of roadbeds in Henan Province caved in after heavy rains, the Xinhua news agency reported.

TRAVEL UPDATE

Poland Protests Currency Transit Fees

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As Smuggled Spy Book Sells Briskly In U.K., Efforts to Ban It Continue

By Karen DeYoung
Washington Post Service

LONDON — Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, although rarely given to levity on the floor of the House of Commons, provoked a laugh from her fellow members of Parliament last week when she invited them to compare Britain's spy secrets to that of the United States.

Legislators on both sides of the aisle clearly took Mrs. Thatcher's remark as a joke. For while Britain has been astonished at the number of U.S. secrets pouring out of the Iran-contra hearings, Mrs. Thatcher has been unable to cut off a flow of restricted information in a national security uproar of her own.

Her government is involved in legal action against six leading newspapers because they have published details from a spy-and-tell book. The book, "Spycatcher," has not been published in Britain. But even as the censorship and security debate rages in the Commons and the courts, "Spycatcher" is openly for sale in the public square across from Parliament.

There an enterprising Briton has been offering, at a nearly tenfold markup, copies of the book bought in the United States, where it was published last week by Viking.

A spokeswoman at Viking said the initial 50,000 copies of the book had been distributed and a 35,000-copy second printing ordered.

In a court appeal Monday to lift injunctions against newspaper

Clash Greeted Afrikaners Home From ANC Talks

The Associated Press

JOHANNESBURG — Clashes broke out Tuesday between rightist and liberal groups demonstrating at Johannesburg's airport as Afrikaner dissidents returned from talks with the outlawed African National Congress.

The police moved in to separate the white rightists and a multiracial student group outside the terminal of Jan Smuts International Airport. They then charged a group of reporters and detained at least six. No injuries were reported.

The group of about 50 delegates who attended the talks in Dakar, Senegal, did not emerge from the customs hall. The delegates canceled a scheduled airport news conference and kept out of sight.

About 200 members of the Afrikaner Resistance Movement, a white-supremacist organization claiming to defend Afrikaner culture, rallied in the terminal shouting "traitors" and other invective at passengers whom they mistook for delegates.

The police kept security tight, preventing the demonstrators from unfurling banners and telling the resistance group that it could not hold a news conference that it had planned.

About 20 white and black students held a counterdemonstration. One white woman, Judith Soud, said she had come "because we don't want people to think all white South Africans disagree with talking to the ANC."

ANC officials and Afrikaner business executives, politicians and academics took part in the Dakar talks. The ANC is fighting a guerrilla war to end white rule in South Africa.

The government has not commented on what South Africans call the "trek to Dakar," but the meeting with the ANC has sparked heated debate, with liberals welcoming the insight gained into ANC thinking and pro-government parties and newspapers claiming it has lent prestige to a terrorist group.

At the airport, after the Afrikaner delegation canceled its press conference, Eugene Terreblanche, leader of the resistance group, said: "They did not have the courage to look the Afrikaner folk (people) in the eye. They have gone. It's not good that they know they are not welcome in South Africa."

When the multiracial students broke into "God Save Africa," a black anthem, the white resistance demonstrators shouted obscenities. The police formed a wedge between the rival factions.

The likely charge would be conspiracy to harm Pakistan's national interest, as there are no laws in Pakistan against importing maraging steel, the alloy that the Pakistani in the United States is accused of trying to illegally export.

The official vehemently contended that Pakistan had done no wrong and that the furor that the charges have raised in the U.S. Congress is serving only to undermine Pakistani confidence at a trying time.

The Pennsylvania case and a 1984 case in which a Pakistani allegedly tried to buy nuclear triggering devices in Houston have led to demands in Congress for a cutoff of the multibillion-dollar U.S. aid program to Pakistan.

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Democrats Should Focus On Economy, Leaders Say

By Paul Taylor
and David S. Broder

CLEVELAND — State chairmen of the Democratic Party say their candidates for the 1988 presidential race would be better off focusing on voters' concerns about the nation's economic future than on the Iran-contra affair.

With a year to go until their national convention, most say they doubt that "rule of law" and "democracy in government" campaign appeals will regain a strong grip on the electorate's attention once the Iran-contra hearings fade from the television screen.

Those appeals were pivotal in Jimmy Carter's victory in the post-Watergate election of 1976, the Democrats' only presidential victory of the past two decades.

"Nobody is going to carry Ohio talking about Iran-contra," said James Ruvolo, Ohio Democratic chairman and host to the meeting of the Association of State Democratic Chairmen last weekend.

There will be 10 other issues before the first vote is cast in 1988 that will be more important, he said. "Jobs will be No. 1 and education will be No. 2, and everything else will be 10."

Richard Wiener, head of the association and chairman of the Michigan Democratic Party, said the affair would "revive a cynical tendency the public has not to trust Republicans," but most of his colleagues characterized the likely damage to the Republicans more modestly: as eliminating a positive rather than creating a negative.

"It has taken some of the glow away from Reagan," said Peter Kelly, chairman of the California Democratic Party, "and without that happening, whoever the Republican nominated could have run a 'four-more-years' campaign."

State party chairmen who participated in a group discussion split generally along regional lines over how their candidates should craft their economic appeals—and their differences suggest that an economy with pockets of strength and weakness will complicate the "out" party's efforts to fashion a single economic message.

Chairmen from Ohio, Illinois and Pennsylvania, where economies are shifting away from heavy industry, said that candidates could carry their state's talking about an activist government with new programs to take on the problems of job loss. But party leaders in the Southern and Sun Belt states flinched at the notion of rhetoric that sounds too gloomy or policies that seem too expensive.

"People don't want to hear that in North Carolina," said Linda Ashendorf, vice chairman of that state's Democratic Party, as colleagues from Florida, California and New Jersey nodded in agreement. "The cities in my state have a 2 or 3 percent unemployment rate. The people still want to hear that it's morning again in America."

Perhaps because they are unsure of the right tone, the leaders said they think their greatest strength in 1988 will be the "messenger, not the message"—this despite the current lack of national stature by all of their candidates except the Reverend Jesse L. Jackson.

"Look how long it took the American people to embrace Ollie North," said Larry Yatch, chairman of the Pennsylvania party. "All of four days."

"The people want a tough, strong, take-charge individual, and from our talented field, someone will break out," said Laurence Kirwan, New York chairman.

Although eight announced or prospective presidential candidates gave speeches to the gathering last weekend, and the event received saturation coverage in the local news media, interviews with voters in ticket-splitting neighborhoods in and around Cleveland immediately afterward showed how clean a slate most of the candidates really are.

"There's still a year to go," said Shirley Siemer, an accountant from Fairview Park, west of Cleveland, defending her inability to name any of the Democratic candidates. "I figure I've got plenty of time to watch them all on TV."

Mr. Jackson was the only one who drew anything beyond blank stares or shrugs—and his notices in Cleveland's 11th Ward, an ethnic area on the eastern edge of the city, were nothing to brag about. "I may be a little prejudiced, but he seems like a cocky so-and-so," said Frances Kolene.

AMERICAN TOPICS

Attacks by Pit Bulls Stir Clamor for Laws

Many cities and states, prompted by reports of pit bull attacks on people, are moving to ban or regulate the dogs. The New York Times reports. Officials who work with animals say it is the heaviest legal assault on a specific breed they can recall.

The term pit bull refers to a range of dogs with squat, muscular bodies and steel-jawed jaws, descendants of the fighting bulldogs of 19th-century England. Known either as pit bull terriers or Staffordshire terriers, they were bred by crossing the bulldog with a terrier, possibly the fox terrier or one of the old breeds known as the white English or the black-and-tan terrier. Pit bulls have a genetic history of being bred for combat with other animals or other dogs.

The Humane Society of the United States says that since July 1983, pit bulls have been responsible for 20 of the 28 dog-bite deaths in the country, including all five this year, although they account for perhaps only one of every 100 American dogs. The society says that largely because of pit bulls, it has received inquiries from more than 600 communities about animal-control ordinances. But because of legal challenges, only about 10 of some 40 breed-specific laws are still on the books. Many breeders say that properly trained pit bulls are no more dangerous than German shepherds or Doberman pinschers.

"We're seeing a growing propensity to have mean dogs in an area when we're increasingly distrustful of law enforcement," said a Humane Society spokeswoman. "But we're also seeing the general public less willing to put up with people who are unwilling to restrain their dangerous animals. Your right to own a vicious dog stops at my throat."

Short Takes

Of the more than 400 native languages spoken in North America before the Europeans arrived, half have disappeared. A few are thriving, including Navajo, Eskimo and Chippewa. Many others are endangered, like Arapaho, with only a dozen speakers still living. But on the Kickapoo reservation in Kansas, a federal grant of \$143,000 is enabling 93 school pupils to study Kickapoo and take it home to revive among their elders. "They talk Kickapoo with the grandparents," said Debbie Wahwassuck, a school board member, "and our generation can listen in."



ERSATZ HEMINGWAY — Jack Waterbury, 57, of Key West, Florida, held up a mackerel and a barracuda that he caught after winning an Ernest Hemingway look-alike contest last weekend in Key West. The contest was held at a bar frequented by the writer.

The winning side actually gets an average of 71 cents for each dollar awarded by juries, according to a study by Rand Corp., a California think tank. It said the bigger the verdict, the likelier its reduction as a result of post-trial motions, appeals or negotiation.

Two-fifths of jury verdicts of \$10 million or more were cut, as were one-third of verdicts of more than \$1 million. But only 10 percent of awards of less than \$100,000 and 20 percent of those from \$100,000 to \$1 million were reduced. Rand did not deduct lawyers' fees, which run from a third or more of the final payout.

New, rebuilt and graffiti-free subway cars are attracting more riders, New York City's Transit Authority reports. The agency, halfway through a \$12.4 billion

transit-rebuilding program, said the subways averaged 3,661,000 weekday riders at \$1 a fare through May, up 3.4 percent from a year earlier. It was the highest ridership since 1974, when the fare was 35 cents, but far below the years after World War II, when eight million people a day paid a five-cent subway fare.

A smaller proportion of Americans are going on picnics. In 1965, 60 percent of the people surveyed by the University of Maryland said they had picnicked in the preceding year. In 1982 and 1983, only 45 percent of those surveyed had done so. Sociologists attribute this to the rise of fast-food restaurants, smaller families, more people living alone and the growth of such competing activities as jogging.

—ARTHUR HIGBEE

Soviet Embassy Refuses Tokyo Police Access to Envoy in Technology Probe

TOKYO — The Soviet Embassy here rejected on Tuesday a Japanese request that one of its diplomats submit to police questioning about the possibility that aircraft computer technology was illegally transferred from Japan to the Soviet Union.

A police spokesman said the embassy told the Foreign Ministry that Yuri Pokrovski, a deputy trade representative, would not cooperate with the police.

"They told the Foreign Ministry it's a complete put-up job," the spokesman said.

An embassy spokesman called the investigation anti-Soviet harassment.

The police suspect a Japanese aircraft equipment company executive of having sold millions of dollars' worth of aeronautical technology to the Soviet Union since 1984.

A police official said it was not clear whether the executive would be arrested, since preliminary investigations were not complete.

An official at the Ministry of International Trade and Industry, who is familiar with the case said the executive, Minoru Shimizu, apparently sold Mr. Pokrovski a computerized flight management system that calculates fuel-efficient flight plans depending on wind speed and direction for pilots of Boeing 757s and 767s, among other secrets.

Mr. Shimizu, 55, is a former director of the export division of Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co., which produced the program.

The police had also wanted to question an Aeroflot airline official, Yuri Demidov, but he left Japan last year. They believe that Mr. Pokrovski is still in Japan.

Japan was already on the defensive about an illegal sale of technology to the Soviet Union by Toshiba Machine Co., which exported military sensitive propeller-milling equipment that U.S. officials say has allowed the Soviet Union to make quieter submarines and thus damaged Western security.

A trade ministry official and the police said Monday, however, that they did not believe the aircraft technology was defense-related, nor that the sale constituted a grave security risk.

In 1982-84, the ministry paid half of the \$300,000 research and development costs of Tokyo Aircraft Instrument Co. to develop the program, the official said. He also said the research project had not been entirely successful and the program was not complete.

Another ministry official said Tuesday that he was surprised that the Soviet Union would want the flight management system.

"It's not even as good as one that already existed, developed by NASA," the U.S. National Aeronautics and Space Administration, the official said.

He added, "Yet police told me that the flight management system was the most valuable information that was sold to the Soviets."

(Reuters, NYT)

Vote Against Toshiba

A defense subcommittee of the U.S. House of Representatives voted unanimously Tuesday to bar Toshiba Corp. products from shops on U.S. military bases, in retaliation for Toshiba Machine Co.'s sale to Moscow, United Press International reported from Washington.

The 10-0 vote by the Armed Services Readiness Subcommittee, which was accompanied by sharp comments against Toshiba by congressmen, could eventually cost the company \$23 million in business at the bases if it becomes law.

Supporters of the measure pledged quick action by the full Armed Services Committee to get the bill to the House floor before the August congressional recess.

After the vote, the subcommittee chairman, Representative Dan Daniel, Democrat of Virginia, said: "I think it's a signal. I don't think I've witnessed as much outrage over one incident of selling technology to our chief adversaries."

Mr. Daniel said the subcommittee bill covered only sales at base exchanges because "that's all we have jurisdiction over."

Further Resignation
Shoichi Saba, who resigned earlier this month as chairman of Toshiba Corp. to take responsibility for the sale to the Soviet Union, has also stepped down as chairman of the Electronic Industries Association of Japan. The Associated Press reported Tuesday from Tokyo.

He is to be succeeded by Katsushige Mita, president of Hitachi Ltd.

Israel Overseas Radio Cuts Off

JERUSALEM — Israeli overseas radio broadcasts went off the air Tuesday for the first time for 12 years because of a 24-hour strike by journalists demanding more pay.

2-Tier Wage Scales Under Pressure in U.S.

Airlines, Other Industries Confront Resentment and Declining Performance.

By Agis Salpukas

NEW YORK — In 1983, when American Airlines instituted a wage scale for newly hired workers that was lower than that for other employees, executives at other airlines and in other industries thought it was a great idea. They reasoned that by taking the same approach they would be able to reduce their labor costs significantly without having to fight for major concessions from longer-term workers and their unions.

In the last four years, scores of companies, employing hundreds of thousands of workers, have adopted these so-called two-tier wage systems.

But while the approach has indeed saved companies money, it has also created problems.

The system has produced a resentful class of workers who in some cases are taking their hostility out on customers. It has generated friction between lower- and higher-paid employees. And at a time when unions have been on the defensive, the system has sparked a new wave of militancy.

As a result, companies are becoming more cautious about embracing two-tier pay structures. Even companies that have adopted lower pay scales are having second thoughts. Many, including American Airlines and Giant Foods Inc., have instituted major changes to appease indignant workers and to attract new ones.

Giant Foods, the supermarket chain based in Landover, Maryland, raised the hourly pay of workers in the lower tier by 10 cents last year and gave workers in the upper tier lump-sum bonuses rather than wage increases. This means that the pay of workers in the two tiers will merge in six or seven years. They would never have merged without the change, said Roger Olson, the Giant's vice president for personnel.

In a contract negotiated with its pilots' union in February, American agreed to reduce the wage gap by increasing the starting pay of new pilots by up to 29 percent. The contract also provided that newer employees covered by the lower pay scale would reach parity with the other workers in 10 years or when they reached captain. Under the old contract, the two pay scales merged in 17 years.

Two-tier systems may be under pressure, but with the increasing competition from deregulation and lower-cost nonunion or foreign companies, they are not going to disappear soon.

Charles A. Pasciuto, American's vice president of employee relations, said the airline would keep its two-tier system as long as such carriers as Continental cut fares and maintain lower labor costs than established union carriers. "The market created it," he said.

Other executives in the airline industry, where two-tier pay systems are still the most prevalent, feel the same way, and it is easy to understand why. For the first time in recent history, the industry's average wages and benefits declined last year, to \$42,200 from \$43,300, according to George James, president of Airline Economics Inc., an aviation consulting group in Washington.

American has 15,000 employees.

or about 20 percent of its unionized work force, on its lower pay scale. Labor costs have dropped to 30 percent of operating costs, from 38 percent in 1983. That is still higher than costs at such nonunion carriers as Continental, where labor makes up about 25 percent of operating costs.

Airline passengers may not make a connection between their cheaper fares and the lower wages. The lower-paid workers, however, feel the disparity deeply.

"The attitude on the airplane can be a big problem," said Pat A. Gibbs, the head of the Association of Professional Flight Attendants, which represents the attendants at American. "You can tell that the anger is there."

The lower-paid workers often do just what is required and no more, and sometimes refuse to help the higher-paid workers, according to company and union officials in the airline industry and others.

In a growing number of instances, two-tier systems have made it more difficult for companies to attract and retain workers. When the approach first came into wide use in 1983 and 1984, the unemployment rate was relatively high and a large pool of workers was willing to start at the lower pay. But now that unemployment is much lower, workers' attitudes have changed.

In the airline industry, where many carriers have been expanding rapidly, the quality of applicants for several jobs, including pilots, has begun to erode at companies with two-tier systems, according to some union and company officials.

This was a major factor in leading American Airlines to modify its two-tier system, said John Fisher, who has monitored the trend for the Congressional Research Service, which studies topics for Congress.

"They had to go back and offer more money," he said. "They were not getting the quality of pilots they wanted."

Union leaders are also coming under greater pressure to fight the two-tier approach.

Japan Signs Pact to Join U.S. in SDI Research

United Press International

WASHINGTON — The United States and Japan signed an agreement on Tuesday, with secret protocols, for Japanese industry to participate in research on the U.S. anti-missile defense system, the Pentagon said.

Japan joins Britain, West Germany, Italy and Israel in participating in the Strategic Defense Initiative.

An unclassified agreement was attached to "classified arrangements" to carry out the pact. The agreement provides for "detailed procedures in areas such as information security, technology transfer and rights to use research results," the Pentagon said.

Approval Was Expected

John Burgess of The Washington Post reported from Tokyo: The signing of the agreement ends more than two years of highly sensitive deliberations.

From the start, however, the Japanese government seemed likely to approve the participation by Japanese companies. It is eager to involve its industry in new-generation technology and generally has favored taking a higher profile in the Western military alliance.

For years Japan has renounced the possession or the production of nuclear weapons. The government's formal position in regard to the Strategic Defense Initiative is that the ultimate goal of the program is the elimination of the weapons.

But many Japanese, particularly those in the opposition, see it as giving the country a direct role in the U.S. global system of nuclear armaments. They also say it would also violate a 1969 commitment by Japan against the militarization of space.

At least half a dozen companies in Japan are said to be seriously interested in work on the Strategic Defense Initiative. Officials expect that, as a result of a lack of experience in working for the Pentagon, Japanese companies would function as subcontractors to U.S. companies rather than as primary contractors.

Most analysts in Japan, however, say that in the end the Japanese role will be minor. Japanese companies are extremely wary of any type of controversy, which the missile defense project seems certain to engender.

The uproar in the United States over the sale of restricted technology to the Soviet Union by a subsidiary of Toshiba Corp. will serve to make Japanese companies further wary of getting involved in secret, military-related work, many people in Tokyo say.

On the U.S. side, questions have

been raised in light of the incident involving Toshiba about whether Japanese contractors could be trusted to keep secrets developed in the program.

Since the talks on the Strategic Defense Initiative began, press commentators and business leaders in Japan have questioned whether Japanese companies would have rights to use techniques and devices developed in the program for commercial purposes. Many Japanese regard having access to such rights as the main reason for joining the research program.

Japanese officials say that under the agreement, companies will be able to use some of the results, either in direct application or by licensing from the Pentagon.

The Pentagon, however, will have the right to classify discoveries as secret.

U.S. Gun Lobby Wants Its Own Patron Saint

New York Times Service

WASHINGTON — John M. Snyder, the chief lobbyist for the Citizens Committee for the Right to Keep and Bear Arms, normally spends his time lobbying members of Congress about guns. But lately he has turned toward Rome.

What he has in mind is the canonization of a Patron Saint of Handgunners.

In pursuit of that goal, Mr. Snyder has written to the Cardinal Prefect of the Sacred Congregation for the Causes of Saints at the Vatican and has requested that Gabriel Possenti be made a saint.

Mr. Snyder bases his case on an incident in which Possenti, a priest who lived in Italy from 1838 to 1862 and was reputedly a marksman, is said to have put to rout a squad of renegade soldiers with a brace of pistols.

He took one pistol from a startled soldier, then used it to commandeer another from a second soldier. When their leader, a sergeant, sneered, the priest took aim at a lizard in the road and killed it with a single shot. Impressed, the soldiers took to their heels.

Possenti's sainthood, Mr. Snyder asserted, would show that "an instrument, in the hands of a person committed in heart, mind and soul to Almighty God, may be used to bring about practical good here on earth."

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747 Almost Touched Down Without Wheels

LONDON — Trans World Airlines is investigating a pilot's failure to put down a jumbo jet until an air controller radioed a warning less than a minute before the plane was to land, officials said.

The Boeing 747, on a flight Friday from New York to London with 380 passengers, was 200 to 250 feet (60 to 75 meters) off the ground, approaching Heathrow Airport's main runway, when the controller noticed the captain had not lowered the landing gear on the aircraft, officials said Monday.

The pilot immediately aborted the landing. After making a steep climb and another approach, he landed safely, a spokesman for the Civil Aviation Authority said.

The pilot, an American with 20 years of flying experience, and the

first officer and the flight engineer, were taken off duty and flown back to New York for an investigation, a TWA spokesman said. They were not identified.

Flight 701 was traveling at 160 mph (about 260 kph) and was 45 seconds to one minute from landing when the controller issued his warning, officials said.

"We are treating this as a very serious matter," said Charles Adams, vice president of TWA's international division. "This is the first time an incident like this has happened with TWA."

In discussing the incident, a spokesman of the Civil Aviation Authority explained that jettisoned cockpit lights "designed to tell the captain when his undercarriage is locked or otherwise."

The report of the incident occurred as a series of near-accidents

and other problems has been plaguing Delta Air Lines, the focus of a special U.S. government inspection.

In the past three weeks, Delta planes have caused at least two near-collisions with other aircraft, landed on the wrong runway, landed at the wrong airport and come perilously close to crashing into the Pacific Ocean because of a pilot's mistake.

And in Sacramento, California, Federal Aviation Administration officials said they were investigating another near collision involving a Delta jet. They said an airliner and a private plane nearly collided Sunday about 15 miles south of the Sacramento airport. Neither pilot appeared to have violated any laws, and both were using visual flight rules, an official said.

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Herald Tribune

Published With The New York Times and The Washington Post

Getting to the Source

Senator Orrin Hatch of Utah elicited from Rear Admiral John Poindester on Monday a statement that the decision to explore an opening to Iran was the president's and not the product of serious study and review. Evidently Mr. Hatch meant to be establishing Mr. Reagan's capacity for staying on top of policy in his own government. Actually he was establishing the president's responsibility for the basic flaw of the Iran-contra affair, the source from which all else flowed.

Of course, it was reasonable for the U.S. government to be looking to establish a better relationship with Iran in order to explore any openings toward moderation that were possible. But the judgment made and the arrangements entered into on the basis of having read some of the most exploitative elements in Iran as "moderates" all but define the problem. It was thought that if these fake moderates were carefully cultivated, they could either (depending on your reading of the president's purpose) produce the hostages or restore a hostile Iran to a political and strategic situation consistent with the American interest.

At this point it should be evident that the narrower purpose, of dealing with certain elements in Tehran in order to get back the hostages, was quickly discredited. The few hostages who were released were quickly replaced by new Americans seized in Lebanon. That Admiral Poindester destroyed the presidential finding which authorized

such an exchange suggests that he came to understand the futility of this exercise.

The United States was not able to make a good test of the broader purpose of the Iran opening, to explore avenues for moderating Iranian policy. But a full-fledged test subsequently was made by France — to which, by the way, Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini owed a great debt for its hospitality in his years of exile. As Flora Lewis of *The New York Times* usefully recalls ("With Iran, Shady Deals Don't Pay," *IHT*, July 21), the French, seeking to "normalize" relations with Iran, kicked out another Iranian exile, a rival to the ayatollah, and settled a third of a billion dollars upon Iran in partial repayment of an old loan. The Iranians responded by giving refuge in their Paris embassy to an embassy translator (not a diplomat) wanted for questioning in last year's terrible bombings in Paris, and it was this that triggered the current explosive crisis in French-Iranian relations.

In light of the centrality of the opening to Tehran, it is especially unfortunate that the congressional committees apparently do not intend publicly to question Michael Ledeen. As the first American to discuss an opening to Iran with the Israelis and the first to meet with a supposedly moderate Iranian, Manucher Ghorbanifar, Mr. Ledeen is in a unique position to inform Congress about the launching of the policy whose crash is absorbing its attention day after day.

— THE WASHINGTON POST.

Reflag the Satellites?

With the space shuttle grounded, so are many American space cargoes. Into the vacuum created by NASA's mismanagement the Soviet Union has now stepped with an offer to launch American communications satellites at cut-rate prices. Can the United States afford to accept it?

For commercial users of space, the offer is almost too good to be true. To put a two-ton communications satellite into geosynchronous orbit, the Russians ask \$30 million, about half the going rate. They promise full confidentiality and competitive rates on insurance. "Your Fast Track to the Stars," runs the ad for the Soviet Proton rocket service.

Launching so many of their own satellites probably creates economies of scale permitting the Soviet Union to offer such cheap rates without great loss. It gains hard currency and visibility abroad. Launching American satellites highlights its strength and America's weakness.

That is why the State Department is strongly tempted to block the idea, by invoking a law that bans transfer of satellite technology to the Soviet Union. Another reason is that American rocket makers hope to offer commercial launch services when they resume production in a few years. Users may by then have come to expect rock-bottom Soviet rocket prices.

On the other hand, it is hard to deny

American space users the benefit of so cheap a service. The Russians could probably learn little of value from launching American communications satellites, provided they give acceptable guarantees not to spy into the launch packages.

The United States landed in this dilemma because for years both the executive and Congress rejected NASA's disastrous space policy. The space agency wanted, above all, to advance the space shuttle. It discouraged further production of most expendable rockets, forcing everyone to put all his space eggs in the shuttle basket. That left no transport at all after the Challenger disaster.

Both military and commercial space activities could have been crippled by NASA's policy. But so far the reconnaissance satellites already in orbit have sufficed, and fiber optics have reduced the expected need for communications satellites. America's situation is not so desperate; it can take or leave the Soviet offer. The decision can turn on the state of Soviet-American relations when Moscow makes a specific launch offer.

To be faced with the dilemma at all shows how minimally NASA's shuttle policy has served the national interest. More vigorous efforts to foster a commercial launch industry would be the best way to prevent more such embarrassment.

— THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Other Comment

Against the Fear Iran Inspires

Ought America to undertake the risks attendant on naval intervention in the Gulf for what may prove at best a purely symbolic victory? If the conveying succeeds, the benefits that accrue may prove very large. Iran exercises the influence it does in the Gulf region by fear alone, a fear fueled by the military menace it levels at its weaker Arab neighbors. That menace is trivial when set against the force available to all the non-Gulf states it has succeeded, by its egomaniacal conduct, in making its enemies. They include not only France, Britain and the United States, but the Soviet Union. Iran has patented itself diplomatically into a corner, yet continues to behave like a regional, and lawless, superpower. If a real superpower now explodes its pretensions, the result will be of benefit to the whole region, to the principle of free navigation everywhere and to Soviet-American relations at a critical moment.

— The Daily Telegraph (London).

The concern at the United Nations would have been more wonderful and deeper moving if it had emerged rather early than 82 months after the war began. So long as Iraqis and Iranians were renouncing the First World War at greater length than the Second on their own ground, that was nobody else's business (except for arms suppliers and assorted meddlers). But only when Iraqis looked like winning, with profound implications for the surrounding region and the world at large, did the world's leading powers unite in an anxious call for an end to seven years of slaughter.

— The Guardian (London).

Portugal Votes for Stability

Just over half the Portuguese who voted lent their support to the center-right Social Democrats led by Anibal Cavaco Silva. Mr. Cavaco will now be able to form a majority, one-party administration. The Portuguese have not only observed the need for a period of stability, they have done something rarer: voted to bring one about.

Mr. Cavaco's mixture of cheerless prophecies and self-congratulation has won him a

remarkable victory. But although he certainly deserved credit for restoring the confidence of investors in Portugal during his term as prime minister, the rapid expansion of the economy during the last 18 months also owes much to a fall in the value of the dollar and of oil. His new term of office may not be attended by such good fortune. There is, however, a good chance that it will be longer, and that in itself is good for Portugal.

— The Independent (London).

The victory of the Social Democratic Party led by Anibal Cavaco Silva is a famous one by any standard. It is the first time, not only since the 1974 Revolution put an end to 48 years of right-wing dictatorship, but this century, that a democratically elected political party has won an overall parliamentary majority. Portugal has at last been given the political stability that will permit its still relatively backward economy to be modernized and to become fully competitive within the European Community.

— The Financial Times (London).

Colorful, but Dammning

Among the many witnesses expected to testify during the hearings into the Iran-contra arms scandal, Robert Owen was not initially regarded as a major actor. But he has provided details about a covert operation that reached from darkened street corners into the White House itself.

Mr. Owen described how he moved back and forth between working officially for the Reagan administration and serving unofficially as Lieutenant Colonel Oliver North's courier to the contra rebels in Nicaragua, taking them everything from money to maps to medicines to arms. The game was exciting, to hear Mr. Owen tell it. Exciting but illegal.

We were struck by the similarity between Mr. Owen's testimony and the colorful detail provided by another minor character in the Watergate hearings, Anthony Ulasiewicz. A retired New York police detective who acted as a bagman for the Nixon administration's plumbers unit, Mr. Ulasiewicz was regarded as little more than comic relief when he testified before a Senate committee. But the colorful activities he described would, ultimately, help bring down a president.

— The Los Angeles Times.

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Turn Left Off Wall Street Into Red Square

By Charles McC. Mathias Jr.

WASHINGTON — "When you live among wolves, you must howl like a wolf," Lenin wrote in 1921, justifying business partnerships with the "imperialist bandits" of the West as indispensable to Russia's economic resurrection from the ravages of revolution and war. He argued that "these retreats to state capitalism" are indispensable to secure the means of production and commodities so that "we shall stand so firmly on our own feet that no capitalist enemies can overthrow us."

Under the seemingly more self-assured glow of glasnost, Soviet leaders may have come full circle. They are again contemplating the strategic possibilities of commercial partnerships with the West — now less for reasons of national metamorphosis and survival than for simple economic advantage.

Most promising for American business is the Soviet Union's developing interest in joint ventures with the West. These were discussed when, under other directors of the Council on Foreign Relations in New York, I visited Moscow last February and met General Secretary Mikhail Gorbachev and other officials.

Vladimir Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers and chairman of the Commission on External Economic Affairs, explained that the new policy responds to disappointment with the Ministry of Foreign Trade's record in promoting exports. Even trade in basic exports such as fuel, coal, gas and timber has weakened. Indeed, the role of exports in the

economy in general is seen as out of balance.

The government realizes that it is not efficient for the Soviet Union to produce everything. It would make more sense to have some imports that can be more economically produced elsewhere. As a result, more than 20 ministries and offices, along with 67 large enterprises, have been given direct access to foreign markets. Where appropriate, special firms have been created to pursue foreign trade activities.

To date, most of the activity has involved drafting administrative measures. Putting these measures to work by plant managers is next. Indeed, encouraging plant managers is central to the new plans. Years ago, the drain on plant resources and the red tape involved in production for export made it unpopular with Soviet plant managers, and they would fight off export orders. Now there is a special tax rate for earnings in foreign exchange — specifically in dollars — creating realistic, effective incentives. Soviet managers will now have to fight to get such orders.

A typical joint venture will be structured with a 51 percent Soviet share and 49 percent foreign participation. Foreign capital contributions may include know-how, equipment, technology and similar assets. The Soviet capital contribution may include real estate, buildings and the labor force. All ventures will be based in the Soviet Union. These ventures would produce for both the

domestic and foreign markets. At present, the Soviets are using much of their convertible currency to buy equipment. Their goal is eventually to produce such equipment themselves and reduce the drain on foreign exchange.

The Soviet Union will not provide foreign currency to finance joint ventures. Neither will joint ventures interfere with the country's overall planning or operations. If, on the other hand, a venture is able to earn foreign currency, there will be no tax on a partner's share when it is reinvested. Any surplus can be transferred out of the country and will be taxed at a rate of 30 percent after the first two years.

An example of such an enterprise is the Soviet-Japanese venture to produce "marine beef" out of fish. The plan is to market half the production domestically and the other half abroad. Mr. Kamentsev estimates that all capital will be recovered in about five years.

The Finance Ministry can reduce tax rates and provide other incentives to joint ventures. The only requirement is that such economic cooperation must be mutually beneficial.

In order to integrate the controlled prices of a planned economy with the market prices of a free-enterprise economy, the Foreign Trade Ministry will buy the products of a joint venture just as if they were those of an ordinary private consumer. It will pay the full world market price. If the purchase is made for resale in domestic markets, the product will be priced at a fixed sum that reflects social goals, with the difference representing a state subsidy. And a joint venture will have the freedom to determine where it will purchase its raw materials and other supplies.

The cost of labor will be determined at prevailing Soviet rates. Labor questions will be settled in accordance with Soviet labor law.

In 1985, echoing Lenin's argument (but for a vastly changed country), Mr. Gorbachev told an American trade delegation: "If we are to have genuinely stable and enduring relationships capable of ensuring a lasting peace, they should be based, among other things, on well-developed business relationships."

In joint ventures, Soviet planners have constructed, on paper at least, an interesting amalgam of capitalist opportunities within socialist necessities. Whether or not the experiment is the seed of Mikhail Gorbachev's "enduring relationships" or simply a revisiting of Lenin's "necessary retreat" to capitalism, it will make for interesting business.

The program's success should not be taken for granted. But Moscow seems determined to make it work, and it is anxious for the foreign exchange and technology it may attract. This may not guarantee quick profits, but it justifies cranking up the corporate jet for a flight to Moscow to assess the potential for doing business in a new environment.

The writer, who now practices law, is a former Republican senator from Maryland. He contributed this column to *The New York Times*.



A U.S. Negotiator: Has Gorbachev Changed His Mind?

By Max M. Kampelman

The writer, a counselor to the State Department, is head of the U.S. delegation to the Geneva negotiations on nuclear and space weapons.

strategic arms is the "root problem"; we agree. He agreed with President Reagan at Geneva, and again at Reykjavik, that 50 percent reductions should take place. Yet, although we introduced a START treaty in Geneva nine weeks ago, the Soviets have yet to give us their own treaty. We wonder if Mr. Gorbachev has changed his mind. The remaining problems in all areas

cover third country systems. They obviously cannot affect existing patterns of cooperation with our allies either.

In five years of negotiation, the Soviets never proposed limits on the German Pershing or the warheads for them. They made no such demand even as recently as George Shultz's trip to Moscow in April. Now, at the eleventh hour, this demand suddenly appears.

Moscow inexplicably has begun dragging its feet. The problems remaining in Geneva can be solved, but only if the Soviet side gets back to business.

of our negotiations can be solved, but not by carping or finger pointing. The Soviets should get back to business.

One INF "obstacle" cited by the Soviets concerns the Pershing missile belonging to West Germany. For almost two decades, the United States has had a cooperative program under which the West German Air Force deploys 72 Pershing-1As, warheads that are maintained by American nuclear custodial units.

The United States has held from the start of the INF talks (and the Soviets now agree in principle) that because negotiations are bilateral, they cannot

One must ask, who is erecting last-minute obstacles to agreement?

Another Soviet "obstacle" concerns the matter of conversion — physically changing a missile limited by a treaty to another type of missile. Let me note that if Moscow agreed to our proposal for the global elimination of INF missiles (longer range and shorter range), one key type of conversion becomes impossible: shorter-range American Pershing-1Bs, to which Pershing-2s could be converted, would be banned.

Since the Soviets have not yet accepted that proposal, our draft treaty provides that those INF missiles scheduled for elimination be destroyed or converted. Both sides would have the right to destroy any missile that they would like to eliminate.

We remain committed to concluding verifiable arms reduction agreements in Geneva as soon as it can be done. We are ready to address remaining issues in a constructive manner. But we must ensure that, in our desire for accord, we do not succumb to last-minute Soviet tactics designed to produce agreements not in our security interests. The Soviets should not mislead. Our position is based on well-considered and long-held principles. It is the result of extensive consultations with friends and allies. We will not be diverted from our approach.

I am pleased that my Soviet colleague offered his views to an American audience and that our press printed those views. I intend to offer my views to the Soviet press for publication and hope they will reciprocate.

The New York Times.

For Kuwait to Lower Its Flag Is a Blow to the Arab Spirit

If many Americans are wary of seeing their flag go up over Kuwaiti oil tankers in the Gulf, many Arabs are equally uncomfortable about seeing the flag of a sovereign Arab state go down.

How ironic that an Arab state should seek to protect its cash income by turning to the United States — the country Arab oil producers boycotted in 1973, the country we condemn for supporting Israel and criticize for selling arms to Iran. That Kuwait has also asked the Soviets and the Chinese for help is only to assert that dealing with three devils somehow negates the danger of dealing with one.

I have always viewed a flag as something precious, a symbol not only of sovereignty but of one's very identity. I have always thought that flags were to be defended to the end, and were surrendered only after battling with all one's resources, energy and will.

Do Kuwaitis appreciate what the flag means? What happened to the hundreds of billions of dollars spent on armaments by the Arab states of the Gulf Cooperation Council? What are those weapons being used for, if not to defend the sovereignty and territorial integrity — and flags — of member states?

What happened to the ability of one Arab state to call on other Arab states to help defend it? Kuwait is a small country, with plenty of cash reserves, close defense links with its Gulf partners and excellent relations with other Arab countries. It should not have to resort to

the protection of foreign powers. I am unconvinced that foreign protection is needed to maintain freedom of international navigation in the Gulf. If this were so, foreign powers should have offered their flags five years and hundreds of maritime attacks ago.

Freedom of navigation is important, but not more important than national sovereignty. Income from oil is important, but not more important than ensuring that future Arab generations can look upon their national identities with the same certitude with which they look upon their national income.

We should perhaps talk about refueling our souls, or our children, or the memories of our ancestors, or something more poetic than this smelly oil tanker. I am convinced that refueling is not the answer — and that freedom of navigation is not the question.

These are mere symptoms of a wider Third World dilemma about the essence of nationhood, of political and human rights, of the quality of relations with one's neighbors, of the strength of one's individual and collective identity, and of being able to call on one's own people to defend one's land.

Kuwait is, in this sense, the tip of the iceberg. This is why I look with dismay at the refueling of Kuwaiti tankers, and wonder if we shouldn't pay less attention to our tankers and more to our flags.

— Rami G. Khouri, a former editor of the Jordan Times, writing from Amman for *The Washington Post*.

The Contras Will Come To Nothing

By William Pfaff

PARIS — It is not only the generals who are a war behind. Officials, politicians, and policy makers just as often are trying to win a battle long ago lost. Exactly this is behind the Iran-contra affair. It is a problem, good deal more urgent than the hackneyed questions of what the president knew and when — questions which now scarcely need to be asked.

People commonly are shaped by decisive historical events in their youth. The failure of the Western powers to resist Hitler at Munich motivated U.S. policy makers of the following generation to stand up to what they identified, or misidentified, as Hitlerian threats through the 1930s and '40s. Ronald Reagan and William Casey, old men, were still doing it in Nicaragua. Oliver North, no doubt, has been fighting Vietnam, and this time winning.

A veteran officer of the CIA, who joined it when it was started after World War II, says, "Bill Casey's problem was that the CIA was not the OSS." The wartime Office of Strategic Services fought when moral and political choices were plain and Americans had no doubt about their cause. The people who collaborated with the OSS were the best of their generation.

The CIA, when it began, still functioned in a morally unambiguous landscape. That of Stalinism, but the political conditions in which it worked had become transformed. This is illustrated by the case of Radio Free Europe, which the CIA created as the Cold War took form. It was meant to become what the Allied radio stations broadcasting to occupied Europe had been. Exiled cabinet ministers, intellectuals and refugee leaders of non-Communist political parties broadcast what they, or their equivalents, had said during the war: Resist, refuse to collaborate, organize, rely on the West — wait for the liberation.

There was no liberation to come. There was only endorsement and hypocrisy in the West when the East German rebellion in 1953, and when a successful revolution took place in Hungary in 1956. The Western governments cleared their throats and said, in effect: Well, that was very brave, but you really shouldn't have made the Russians angry, and you mustn't look to us for help because if we were to do anything it could be very dangerous for us and for you.

Virtually every time the CIA tried to act as the OSS had, it found itself making untenable promises, and eventually betraying those who gave it their trust. The U.S. administration in power would discover its secret wars going nowhere, costing too much, provoking opposition at home, and hurting other policies being pressed — and so it would call them off.

The agency found that its collaborators were not so often the selfless patriots of the war years. Some were heroes. More were mercenaries, or marginals. The best collaborators Mr. Casey and Lieutenant Colonel North could find for their Iranian operation included an officer who had retired under an ethical cloud, his Iranian business partner, who declares that he was in it for the money, and an Iranian friend whom the CIA considers to be a liar.

The CIA officer quoted above says of the contra: "They're our equivalent for Central America of Franklin Roosevelt's WPA," or Works Progress Administration, the 30s job program. "The contra give hungry peasants a chance to make money. There are risks, but what do these kids know about what they are getting into?"

The contra sooner or later will go the way of past U.S.-supported guerrillas in the Ukraine, Albania, Tibet, China, Indochina and too many other places. The American public will not go to war to put the contra in power; they will prove unable to seize power alone. A lot of bloodletting will end in nothing.

Mr. Casey's project for a privately owned "self-sustaining, stand-alone" secret service, and his willingness to go along with arms sales to Iran even though Iran was not freeing hostages, all in order to raise money to pay for the contra "enterprise," amounted to trying to recreate an OSS to do what he could not make the CIA do.

Yet the reason the CIA disapproved him is that 1987 is not 1942. Mikhail Gorbachev is not Adolf Hitler. Nicaragua is not Vietnam. It is not occupied France nor is it Czechoslovakia invaded by the Wehrmacht. History is a dangerous counsel if you have lost track of the passage of time, and fail to acknowledge that history is process — that then is not now. Policies conceived in terms of yesterday's failures merely open the way to failure again.

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IN OUR PAGES, 75 AND 50 YEARS AGO

1912: Torture Described

SEOUL — Vivid descriptions of the tortures, alleged to have been employed by Japanese officials to extort confessions implicating the American missionaries as instigators or accessories in the alleged plot against the Crown Prince's life, are furnished in the testimony which the Korean defendants gave with remarkable fearlessness under searching cross-examination by the Presiding Judge Tsuchida. The press have republished those confessions in detail, the great majority testifying in open Court that under torture they finally assented to the questions propounded by the police. This nauseous tale of torture, forming as it does a serious indictment of Japanese administration in Korea, seems to have made no impression upon the Court officials, though the law in Japan does not permit torture.

1937: Guest of Hitler

BERLIN — Chancellor Adolf Hitler combined a veiled gaze with a friendly gesture towards Soviet Russia when Konstantin Yurenev, now Soviet Ambassador to Germany, presented his credentials in a ceremony at the Führer's mountain chalet at Berchtesgaden [on July 21]. The Chancellor went out of his way to make his guest feel at home. He invited him to breakfast and lunch and personally showed him about the chalet. In their formal remarks both Mr. Yurenev and the Führer spoke of the desirability of "normal relations" between Germany and Soviet Russia in the interest of their common good of world peace. Each said he would assist the other in carrying out the tasks outlined. Yet Chancellor Hitler also hinted at the Nazi charge that Soviet Russia is guilty of violation of the non-intervention agreement.

OPINION

Buried Alive on This Rock
Where Tourists Now Shuffle

By George F. Will

ALCATRAZ ISLAND—Across the cold water with the killing current, somewhere in San Francisco Bay, an 82-year-old man who in 1934 arrived by railroad car at this rock in San Francisco Bay. He was chained to other convicts, including Al Capone. They had crossed the United States in barred railroad cars that were put on a barge and floated out to Alcatraz.

Thus was Alcatraz theatrically inaugurated as a federal "correctional facility." But it was one that had nothing to do with correction. It had much to do with the glorification of J. Edgar Hoover, who understood that when

wind through the prison's crevices, all provide a surreal sound track for a movie without movement, confinement with no purpose other than confinement, a torture of unrelieved sameness.

Alcatraz was closed in 1963, just as increasing crime was stimulating Americans' impatience with rehabilitation as an aspiration. When Attorney General Robert Kennedy closed Alcatraz, he cited its high cost per prisoner, and its emphasis on retribution rather than rehabilitation. But the fact that the closing pained J. Edgar Hoover probably pleased Mr. Kennedy.

In 29 years as a federal prison, Alcatraz was never filled to its 336 capacity. It handled approximately 1,500 inmates. Now on a summer day, 4,000 tourists visit it, so this is a suitable season for saying something appreciative about the admirable government agency that maintains it, the National Park Service.

Ranger John Martini exemplifies the service. He is a fountain of information about the history of Alcatraz back to its pre-Civil War role as a fort, and he brings an attractive moral seriousness to the task of historic preservation. He is offended by the "Alcatraz Swim Team" sweatshirts sold along Fisherman's Wharf. On the hard ground of Alcatraz, hard men were made to suffer because they had made others suffer. It is, he thinks, disrespectful of all participants in this moral drama—to treat this place as an amusement.

In a fine use of oral history, the Park Service taped 80 hours of conversations with former guards and inmates (including the 82-year-old who remembers "Machine Gun" Kelley as a bore). The interviews have been condensed into a 40-minute tape that guides visitors on a walking tour of a place that can be chilly on a July morning, and must have been unimaginably cold on New Year's Eve, when sounds of merriment at the Yacht Club wafted across the water to torment the inmates.

American tourists, do dress oddly, but they are oddly earnest, seeking education as well as fun, and they find it here. As they listen to the tapes, the only sound is the shuffle of shoes echoing through the cell blocks. The visitors emerge blinking and drawing deep breaths to dispel the sense of being buried alive—which was, after all, the point of Alcatraz.

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Hard men were made to suffer because they had made others suffer.



China's Record With Foreign Investors Is Not That Bad

Regarding the report "China Milking Foreign Investors, Study Asserts" (June 18) by Edward A. Gargan:

This article accurately summarizes the problems facing foreign investors as detailed in our background report for a conference of Chinese officials and multinational companies. Yet it leaves a misleading impression by failing to mention other sections of the report that point out the substantial progress China has made since 1979 in creating an attractive investment environment and the improvements being made by Beijing.

Despite the difficulties of initiating foreign investment in a country that is vast, poor and Communist, the record of these first eight years of Chinese-foreign business cooperation is in many respects impressive. By enacting a large body of business legislation, approving many bilateral and multinational economic treaties and strengthening domestic legal institutions, the People's Republic has established much of the infrastructure that such cooperation requires. More than 6,000 contracts have been concluded, authorizing more than \$20 billion in foreign investment. Roughly \$7 billion of that has already been transferred to China. Although some projects have foundered, often amid publicity, many others have flourished in silence.

To be sure, authorized investment dropped last year by some 50 percent, but much of that was attributable to the failure to find commercial oil reserves offshore and to China's efforts to discourage construction of more hotels while encouraging manufacturing enterprises. Last year witnessed a big rise in the percentage

of new productive enterprises, including a large jump in American ventures.

Our report discusses the measures recently taken by China to help investors cut costs, reduce taxes and repatriate profits, and it offers proposals for resolving some of the administrative and contractual problems that have arisen.

Investor countries should ease further their individual and multilateral restrictions on technology transfer to China; make available greater developmental assistance bilaterally and via international organizations; offer tax, financing and other incentives to foster foreign investment; reduce protectionist barriers and enable China to earn more of the foreign exchange that can facilitate foreign investment; expand support for programs for the training and education of Chinese managers, scientists and technicians.

We urge foreign investors to heed not only China's economic potential but also its economic priorities, and channel investment into sectors of interest to China as well as themselves. They should provide technology appropriate for China on reasonable terms; take a long-term view of profits; show as much flexibility and imagination as they expect of the Chinese; allocate managerial and technical personnel to China who are both professionally competent and culturally sensitive; be able and willing teachers; and at the same time be fair and equal partners in what is surely one of the most significant and hopeful efforts at international business cooperation the world has seen.

JEROME ALAN COHEN
and
STUART J. VALENTINE
Hong Kong.

The Reviewer You Read Is Badly Read

By Richard Eder

LOS ANGELES—After having been for a good part of my life a well read person, I am now a badly read person. This would not be much to announce except that the change took place five years ago and coincided with my becoming a book critic.

It is a well known or at least a much propagated fact that nobody hates war as generally do, whether because they have fought one and know it to be hell, like Sherman, or because they haven't fought one and worry about the wear and tear on weapons, budgets and textbook tactics. What is less well known—largely, of course, because it occurs in a far more obscure occupation—is that no one reads less than book reviewers.

Or so it seems. When I was doing other things, I was aware mainly of the books I had read or was about to read. For the last five years I have been continually aware of the books I have not read and shall never get a chance to read.

It never used to be that everyone I met would ask: What do you think of the latest Pynchon, or Oates, or Robert Hughes on Australia? Now they do and I answer, "I don't know. I haven't read them."

Answering "I don't know" on a daily basis does little for one's self-esteem.

Ask someone who has spent a life as a professional fisherman if he doesn't get sick of catching fish and the answer is likely to be, "It's the fish I don't catch that sicken me." Well, my catch is the

MEANWHILE

books that pour in, 50 or 60 each week. This is not in itself a major problem, except physically. Still, publishers seem to have discarded their more impregnable and life-threatening forms of packaging, and a couple of libraries are happy to cart away the gross accumulations. In fact, it is no real pain but something of a relief to open a package and find things that make no conceivable demands, such as the following:

"Blood in the Streets: Investment Profits in a World Gone Mad" by James Dale Davidson and Sir William Rees-Mogg. A sort of Chicken Little guide for skywatching, it can safely be ignored by your

average literary reviewer who, by the nature of the trade, will never have to worry about losing his or her investments.

McGraw-Hill's "Sneak Preview: Selected Chapters of Upcoming Novels." The reviewer not only can pass this one by, he probably is honor-bound to do so.

"Skin Secrets. A Complete Guide to Skin Care for the Entire Family." With sections on "Non-Acne Problems of the Young," "Black Skin—Some Good News and Some Bad News" and "Winter Itch—The Problems of Dry Skin." Book reviewers, notoriously, have no skin.

"The English Dog at Home." Lavishly illustrated interviews with the Right People and their Right Dogs. Among them: Lavinia, Duchess of Norfolk, with Muffin, Mishka, Muffin, Molly, Muffin, Mumbo, Bessie and Lara. You think of Yeats's rich felines, who bought a "nice square dog, no sort of scratching dog."

That list of dogs was fun to do. It could be 10 times as long and still be fun to do, although nobody would want to read it. But I have another list, and this one hurts:

"Mary and the Giant" by Philip Dick. An early and revealing novel by this later master of what we too narrowly categorize as science fiction.

"Tremor" by Adam Zagajewski. A brief selection from one of Poland's leading poets. An example of what is uncommon and precious: poetry erupting out of sheer need.

"Landscape After the Battle" by Juan Goytisolo. The latest by one of Spain's major writers. We know quite a bit about Latin American writers. What about the Spanish writers?

"Herself in Love" by Marianne Wiggins. A collection of short stories by a novelist of large imagination and wit. She wrote a splendid novel two years ago. What is she up to now?

"More Die of Heartbreak" by Saul Bellow. Of course.

"The Embarrassment of Riches" by Simon Schama. A study of Dutch culture in the 17th century that—to use the language common to human-behavior readers and to reviewers who are off-duty—sounds absolutely terrific.

All of these are books that, for one reason or another, I will not review. I failed to get a copy early enough to fit the schedule. Or I was on vacation when the book came out. Or I didn't have the wit to realize its interest. Or simply, and most commonly: A program of two reviews a week has to leave orphans. Not the books themselves, really, because others will review them. It is the reviewer who feels deprived, like an orphan.

Or like the midwife excluded from her calling. Certainly the book will be delivered, but doesn't it need my own particular wit, compassion or anger to be delivered properly?

Aside from not reviewing these books, I haven't even read them. I want to read them all. Taken up with new candidates, I shall read only some. A growing number line my office walls. Each month I grow more badly read.

Los Angeles Times.

LETTERS TO THE EDITOR

Not for the Fainthearted

Congratulations on a wonderful prospectus on your July 4 opinion page. At the top of the page was "A Soviet Remedy: 'Only the Marketplace,'" by Nikolay Stelmov, a Russian economist preaching openness, democracy and the benefits of the market to the Soviet Union; at the bottom was "Exchange Programs With the Russians Are Traps," in which Richard Perle preached the need for secrecy and central control over U.S. market forces.

As the girl recovering from a faint used to moan, "Where am I?"

ELIZABETH YOUNG
London.

Germans and Reunification

Regarding the opinion column "Now Comes a German Swing to the East," (July 8) by Michel Jobert:

Mr. Jobert declares that both French and Germans have protested that "I didn't know what I was talking about" in suggesting that a reunification of Germany was a real possibility in the future. I would like to repeat that accusation: Mr. Jobert really has no idea of the wishes of the West German people in this regard—and as for the East Germans, they neither can nor will contemplate such a suggestion.

I have lived in West Germany since 1968. With the exception of a few far-right boogymen, German citizens accept the situation as it stands. Slowly they have come to accept that reunification with East Germany would be an expensive exercise valuable only for the sense of identity it would bring; and with most

West Germans too young to remember a unified Germany, even this excuse no longer holds much water.

The article was valuable, nonetheless, for it demonstrates that whenever France feels economically or socially threatened, there are always politicians ready to wave the threat of a reunified Germany at the rest of Europe. It is an old threat and was once potent; but in the context of the modern, integrated Europe it is an impossible dream.

R.A. FLOOD,
Darmstadt, West Germany.

Mr. Jobert unfortunately misses the underlying dynamic in West Germany. The search for unity is not the driving force; above all, economic realpolitik is what motivates the intensifying relationship with the Soviet Union.

The search for unity is not a policy; unity is a fundamental right of a free people that has been withheld. The policy is to maximize economic wealth for the benefit and well-being of the German people, and hopefully the rest of Europe. The French should become partners in the endeavor, not see it as a threat.

It serves all of us to recognize the changes transpiring in Eastern Europe. The undesirability of confrontation should be reason enough to support this initiative. America has not abandoned West Germany; it has simply demonstrated to us Europeans what stance to adopt in the face of Soviet perestroika.

This returns the question of German unity to what it should be: a byproduct of a peaceful, freer Europe, from the Atlantic to the Urals and beyond.

ADOLF SPANGENBERG,
Brussels.

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Italy Lire	380,000	210,000	115,000	Lire 756	Lire 275,200
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Norway* N.Kr.	1,800	990	540	N.Kr. 3,05	N.Kr. 1,110
Portugal Esc.	22,000	12,000	6,600	Esc. 64,56	Esc. 23,500
Spain* Ptas.	29,000	16,000	8,800	Ptas. 55,33	Ptas. 20,140
Sweden* S.Kr.	1,800	990	540	S.Kr. 3,05	S.Kr. 1,110
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No Swift Resolution In France-Iran Split

PARIS — France and Iran are unlikely to meet an original five-day deadline for the repatriation of embassy staff from each other's capitals, French officials said Tuesday.

The Foreign Ministry originally suggested five days to arrange the diplomats' departure when France broke ties with Iran on Friday, meaning that the evacuation of staff from the two missions should have been completed on Wednesday.

But the ministry spokesman said that arrangements had not yet been completed, making it "not at all sure and certain" that the deadline could be met. Under the 1961 Vienna Convention governing diplomatic behavior in such cases, the countries are given no precise time limit to arrange repatriation.

Meanwhile, Bernard Bosson, the French junior minister in charge of European affairs, said that the situation was becoming deadlocked.

"We are coming to a state of affairs, one could almost say a matter of honor, that is totally blocking any discussion," Mr. Bosson said in a radio interview.

The crisis was triggered three weeks ago by France's insistence on questioning Wabid Gerdji, an interpreter at the Iranian Embassy in Paris, in connection with a series of bomb attacks that killed 13 per-

sons and wounded more than 150 in the city last year. Mr. Gerdji does not have diplomatic immunity.

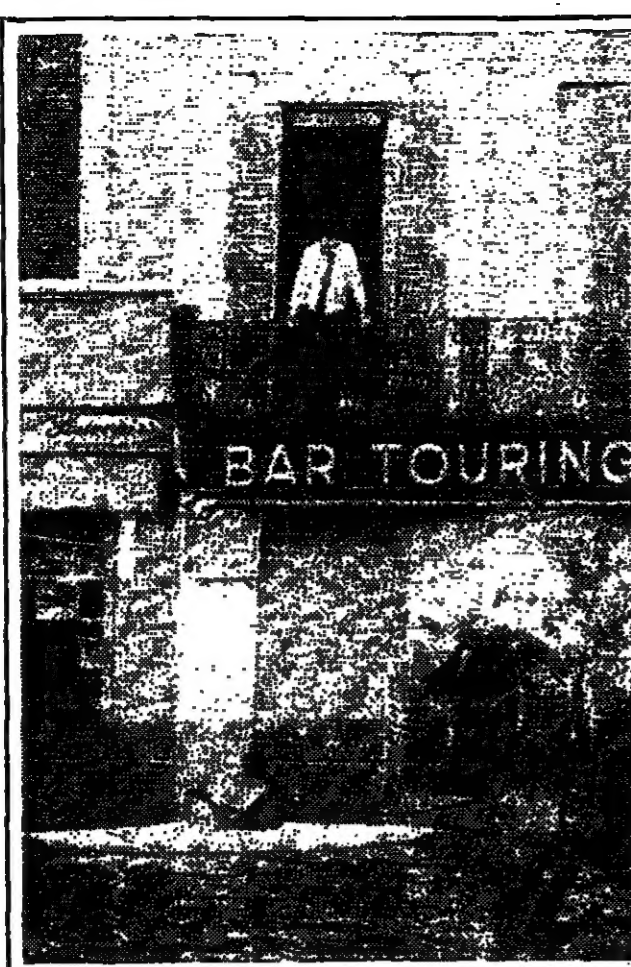
Iran responded by ordering Paul Torri, a French diplomat in Tehran, to appear before an Islamic court to answer charges that include espionage. The staff of both embassies are now confined to their missions' buildings while the two countries seek a solution.

One possible avenue could come in talks in Bonn later this week during a visit by the Iranian foreign minister, Ali Akbar Velayati.

Helmut Schäfer, the West German deputy foreign minister, told Reuters that his country would try to help France seek a peaceful solution to the dispute. "We will stand at its side and try to make the best of the current situation," he said.

West Germany's ambassador in Tehran was part of a three-member European Community delegation that called on the Iranian Foreign Ministry on Monday to ask for the strict observance of usual diplomatic procedure in handling the departure of the 15-member staff of the French Embassy.

According to news reports from Tehran, Ali Mohammed Besharati, Iran's deputy foreign minister, told the delegation: "We will not submit to pressure and blackmail under any circumstances and we will implement the policy of a blow against a blow toward any country that wishes to violate our rights."



CLOSED BY FLOODS — A canoeist paddled past a closed coffee bar on Tuesday in central Como, Italy, following the worst flooding in half a century. Torrential rains and mudslides have ravaged about 60 towns in the regions of Lombardy, Trentino and Alto Adige, sweeping away many buildings and killing at least 16 persons.

GULF: U.S. Flags Go Up

(Continued From Page 1)

Asked about Moscow's proposal for superpower talks on the Gulf, Mr. Fitzwater said: "The president sent his letters to the UN countries indicating he thought that was the appropriate forum in which to consider this issue, especially at this time, and we still think that is the proper forum."

In another development, it was announced in Paris that the French Navy would provide a military escort for two of its oil tankers sailing in the Gulf this week.

"We have two objectives: the preservation of our economic interests in the region and the safety of our ships and their crews," said the minister for maritime affairs, Ambroise Guellec.

France, which cut off diplomatic relations with Iran on Friday, warned its ships on Monday to avoid the Gulf.

Defense Minister André Girard said last week that France did not have the military capability to provide escorts for its ships in the Gulf.

It was not known why the French government changed its mind, but Western diplomatic sources said the decision was probably linked to the crisis in relations between France and Iran.

France and Iran are involved in a dispute over the refusal of an Iranian official to leave Tehran's embassy to face questioning in connection with a series of terrorist bombings in Paris last year.

A French container ship, the Ville d'Amiens, was attacked by Iranian gunships in the Gulf on July 13. Defense Ministry sources said that two French corvettes were likely to provide the escort duty for the two French oil tankers scheduled to lead oil in the Gulf later this week.

In London, Kuwait's minister of state for foreign affairs, Saad Mohammed al-Osaimi, repeated a government request that Britain join the United States in reflagging Kuwaiti tankers.

The request, and what was seen as a somewhat noncommittal official British reply, led to sharp questioning Tuesday afternoon of Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher in Parliament. She declined to pledge that her government would not consider reflagging requests on a ship-by-ship basis.

Mrs. Thatcher said that ships applying for British "reflagging" would be subject to the "ordinary conditions" for such applications. Those conditions include compliance with maintenance and safety specifications. Anyone who wants to register a ship under the British flag must also maintain a registered place of business in the United Kingdom.

Unlike the United States, there is no requirement for British citizenship among the ship's officers.

(Reuters, AP, WP)

Living Abroad

British Law, in Plain English

By Sherry Buchanan

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — A new release for the expatriate's bookshelf is "New to the U.K.: A Guide to Your Life and Rights," by Genevieve Munzner, (Routledge & Kegan Paul, New York, 1987). A layman's guide to the British legal system, it deals with problems foreigners living in Britain encounter, such as how to get a work permit, where to get divorced, what type of insurance to get, what to do if you're arrested and how to make a will.

"Few people know anything about the British legal system when they arrive," said Ms. Munzner, a Princeton University graduate who got her law degree at the University of Warwick and qualified as a solicitor.

"It is hard to find answers to these problems because there is no central resource to go to," said Ms. Munzner, who has lived in London for 10 years. "That's why the book is so useful."

The book is the result of interviews with 600 expatriates from 29 countries, as well as 300 British legal experts, accountants and customs officials.

The first thing foreigners, especially Americans, have to realize about the British legal system is that there are no "contingency" provisions, in which a lawyer's fees are paid only if the case is won. In spite of pressures to introduce the practice, Ms. Munzner does not anticipate a change in current procedures.

Not only are lawyers' fees required, but, according to the "indemnity rule," the person who loses the case usually has to pay all or part of the winner's legal costs.

According to Ms. Munzner's estimates, solicitor's fees range from £80 to £200 (£128 to £320) per hour at a City firm; £45 to £100 in a large provincial firm; and £25 to £60 in a small provincial firm.

But there is an alternative to the court system that is peculiar to the British legal system. This consists of tribunals, which are quicker, cheaper and less formal than the courts.

Ms. Munzner writes, and where nobody needs a lawyer. Tribunals deal with cases such as immigration and welfare appeals.

An interesting point to note, she says, is that "no matter how short a time you have been living in the U.K., legal aid organizations will still give you assistance." You also are eligible for legal aid benefits.

Although it is common knowledge that work permits are increasingly difficult to get, Ms. Munzner points out that there are certain categories of foreigners who need only an entry clearance to work in Britain.

These include the wife, but not the husband, of a spouse who

holds a work permit; the sole representative in the British office of a foreign firm; a member of a recognized foreign news agency; any private servant of a diplomat; and anyone working for a foreign government that is recognized by Britain.

Entry clearance is obtained through the British Embassy or the high commission's office before the traveler departs for Britain; work permits are obtained from the prospective employer from Britain's Department of Employment.

When it comes to getting a divorce, the quickest and cheapest divorce a couple can get in England usually takes three to four months and costs about £200.

If children are involved and the couple has a financial settlement to arrange, the divorce can cost £1,000 and take as long as a year. When the couple holds assets in other countries, the case may take years and could cost thousands of pounds.

Under guidelines of old British family law, the amount that can be awarded to the wife when a couple splits is limited to one-third of the husband's income. As a result, the wife may get far less than she could be awarded in the United States.

Few people living abroad, Ms. Munzner says, think enough about the future. For that reason, she has included information about pensions and wills.

"British law and U.S. law are not necessarily compatible as the question of inheritance," Ms. Munzner notes. Each time you move to a new country, she says, you should make a new will.

POINDEXTER: Admiral Insists He Told Truth, Inquiry Raises Doubts

(Continued From Page 1)

sion," Admiral PoinDEXTER responded.

A Sid stepped several questions intended to determine the extent of his knowledge of Colonel North's activities on behalf of the contra at a time when Congress had prohibited U.S. military aid to the rebels.

Asked whether he was aware that Colonel North drew on the assistance of officials of the CIA and the State and Defense departments during the ban, Admiral PoinDEXTER said the "precise knowledge that I have on that issue is not

significant enough to give a positive answer."

Beyond approving Colonel North's actions generally, Admiral PoinDEXTER said, he did not "micro-manage" what his aide did.

Said the National Security Council staff was the driving force behind efforts to win the release of the American hostages in Lebanon. He said he did not recall "a single recommendation" from the State or Defense departments "to accomplish those objectives."

Said he never asked Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d to hold up any FBI or Justice Department

investigation into alleged drug smuggling by the contra.

On his second day of testimony last week, Admiral PoinDEXTER said he had "all along" withheld information from Congress on the affair. On Monday, however, he said he stopped misleading Congress after the affair became public.

In a defiant mood, he also said he had no "regrets for anything that I did."

Admiral PoinDEXTER, who testified under a grant of limited immunity, on Tuesday shrugged off any discrepancies between his testimony and that of other witnesses.

"I can't account for different recollections," he said as Mr. DeWine asked him about differences between his testimony and that of his predecessor as national security adviser, Robert C. McFarlane.

"I have testified accurately, truthfully, based on my best recollections," Admiral PoinDEXTER said.

Admiral PoinDEXTER's lengthy investigation began dramatically last Wednesday, when he said he alone had made the decision not to tell President Reagan of the diversion of Iranian arms sales proceeds to the Nicaraguan rebels.

Libyans Accuse Egypt Of Seizing Helicopter

United Press International

LONDON — Libya accused Egypt on Monday of hijacking a Libyan helicopter by forcing the craft to land in Egypt after it had become lost along the border between the two feuding nations.

"The Egyptian authorities have hijacked the helicopter," JANA, the Libyan news agency, said in a report monitored in London. On Friday, the Egyptian news agency MENA said three members of a Libyan helicopter had landed in Egypt and sought asylum.

Asia-Pacific AIDS Conference

The Associated Press

SYDNEY — Health ministers and officials of 25 countries in Asia and the Pacific began a three-day conference Tuesday on strategies for dealing with the eventual spread of AIDS, or acquired immune deficiency syndrome, in the region.

REAGAN: Panel's Report Unlikely to Assail President

(Continued From Page 1)

State George P. Shultz, who is expected to testify for two days. (Attorney General Edwin Meese 3d is to begin his testimony next Tuesday, and Donald T. Regan, the former White House chief of staff, and Defense Secretary Caspar W. Weinberger are to testify sometime next week. No firm date was set for the testimony of James Radzinski, a former official of the National Security Council, who was in charge of its most sensitive records.)

Mr. Inouye said he thought it was "unfortunate" that Mr. Reagan "will finish his term with a significant number of people questioning his veracity" and said it had weakened Mr. Reagan to the point that continued U.S. aid to the Nicaraguan rebels was unlikely to be approved by Congress this fall.

Mr. Rudman called the Iran-contra affair "the only major blemish on his presidency" and said he still expected Mr. Reagan to achieve significant successes in the arms control and budget fields.

are dangerous times to be going through that type of exercise," referring to an impeachment of the president.

He and Mr. Rudman said they hoped their panel and its House counterpart, which are holding joint hearings, will be able to agree on a statement of the facts of the case, but both conceded there are likely to be dissents and differences on policy recommendations.

They appear to have disagreements themselves. Mr. Inouye said he thought "the time may be coming" to scrap the separate House and Senate intelligence committees and create a single, small, joint committee — a step several Reagan administration officials have urged as a way of reducing leaks.

Mr. Rudman said he favored such a proposal only if it allowed equal numbers of members from both parties and had a small membership and staff. "Merging the two committees as they are now would just pyramid the problem," he said.

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GENEVA: U.S., Soviet Aides Call Arms Talks Stalled

(Continued From Page 1)

ter, Edward A. Shevardnadze, to visit Washington for meetings that could remove the final obstacles to an accord on missiles in Europe.

Western diplomats, concerned that an opportunity to conclude a U.S.-Soviet arms agreement might be slipping away, have warned that the Soviet Union is taking a risk by slowing the pace of negotiations with a new wave of hostile talk.

Soviet officials respond that the atmosphere in Washington has been marred by the Iran-contra affair and the rise of "right-wing influences" and is not now conducive to high-level U.S.-Soviet talks.

Valentin M. Falin, information director for the Soviet press agency Novosti, contends that President Ronald Reagan and his aides seem to be basing their commitment to the Geneva talks on whether "it helps or hurts" their public image in the Iran-contra affair.

In Moscow interviews, however, Soviet and Western arms control experts conceded that negotiations in Geneva or at a higher level could probably resolve the remaining hurdles to a pact on European missiles.

These differences focus on choosing the best method to verify an agreement, as well as the fate of 100 warheads that Moscow pro-

poses to exempt from the treaty and leave in Soviet Asia, and 72 West German Pershing-1A missiles carrying U.S.-controlled warheads.

A Soviet military spokesman, N. Lebedev, in an appearance last week in Moscow, dismissed those issues as "artificial." He said the military aspects of the prospective treaty were essentially settled, and he sounded a note of optimism about the chances for concluding an agreement.

The Soviet Union, during informal discussions that U.S. officials in Moscow say took place in the spring, had already signaled its willingness to resolve the biggest difference over an intermediate-range nuclear missile treaty.

The U.S. officials said that, last spring in Geneva, Colonel General Nikolai F. Chervov floated a compromise agreement to settle key differences in the missile talks.

Although Soviet officials have since dismissed the report as rumor, Moscow, having displayed its flexibility in the talks on medium-range missiles, now appears to be mounting a strategy for negotiating concessions on other issues considered more crucial.

According to Soviet officials interviewed in Moscow, the coming battles with the United States concern the terms for a third summit

meeting between Mr. Reagan and the Soviet leader, Mikhail S. Gorbachev, tentatively planned for the autumn in Washington but still under discussion.

The Kremlin is looking toward possible compromises between the two sides over space-based weapons and cuts by both sides in strategic nuclear arsenals, as well as potential agreements on other strategic issues, such as a Soviet proposal to reduce and eventually eliminate nuclear testing on both sides.

Mr. Falin said in an interview last week that the Soviet Union was still interested in achieving the objectives outlined at the Reykjavik summit meeting in October.

During that meeting, Moscow presented proposals for limiting research on space-based weapons and gradually eliminating nuclear testing, as well as for deep cuts in medium-range and strategic nuclear arsenals.

Following meetings in Moscow between Mr. Gorbachev and the U.S. secretary of state, George P. Shultz, in April, the Soviet Union said that a summit meeting could consist of making final agreement on medium-range missiles and forging key conditions for agreements on cutbacks in strategic weapons, nuclear tests and limits on space research.

Mitterrand's Son, 2 Granddaughters Injured in Spain

The Associated Press

GERONA, Spain — President Francois Mitterrand's son Gilbert and two young granddaughters were flown to Paris on Tuesday aboard a French medical plane after suffering serious injuries in an automobile accident near this northeastern Spanish town.

The driver of the other car, a Spanish woman, died in the accident after a head-on collision with the Mitterrand car.

A spokesman at the Geneva municipal airport said that Gilbert Mitterrand, 38, who is a deputy in the French National Assembly, and his two daughters, Pascale, 9, and Justine, 6, left the airport at 9:05 P.M. for treatment at Val de Grace hospital in Paris.

Aboard the plane with them were Francois Mitterrand's wife, Danielle, and his daughter-in-law, Françoise. The president returned to Biarritz, France, by plane after visiting his son and granddaughters.

The French leader and his wife went to Gerona earlier Tuesday from their country home in L'Estaque near Biarritz.

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ARTS / LEISURE

Brave Shows From the RSC



A Frankfurt dancer performing "Artifact."

Forsythe: Ballet Sound and Flurry

By Anna Kisselgoff
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — The rule of thumb is that a choreographer works best with his own company, the dancers with whom he is most familiar. There is no reason to doubt that the rule holds true as well for William Forsythe and the Frankfurt Ballet, the West German company headed by the American choreographer since 1984.

Nonetheless, one doesn't regret having seen the works produced by Forsythe in his freelance days during the early 1980s, most notably "Time Cycle," "Love Songs" and "Say Bye-bye." These pieces were always well danced, and their eye-catching emphasis was on Expressionist or pop imagery to treat a theme of alienation. "Say Bye-bye," for instance, spectacularly used Elvis Presley recordings and other elements of 1950s popular culture to offer a critique of that very culture. But if one looked behind the aggressively theatrical surface, it was obvious that a choreographer with a complex sense of formal substructure was at work here.

"Say Bye-bye," created in 1980, looks very different from "Artifact," the two-hour Forsythe work with which the Frankfurt Ballet made its U.S. debut at the Peapack Summerfest Festival in Purchase, New York, this month. Yet even "Say Bye-bye" contained a clue to the ideas behind "Artifact." Both deal in disparate ways with how we perceive things around us, be it a social environment or the nature of language. More interestingly, both focus on a limited number of move-

ments that serve as themes for a large number of choreographic variations. The audience may not be aware of this; Forsythe dancers are apt to do the same step lying down as standing up or in interacting units that keep the eye busy.

The male-female violence that permeated "Love Songs" has now been sublimated into screaming on philosophical themes. The heart

man with a bullhorn and a woman in an Elizabethan gown, wander through most of the production.

The difficulty with "Artifact" is the proportion of spoken text in relation to the danced passages. Forsythe is at his best when he simply choreographs. The proof lies in more recent works or in section, the asbestos fire curtain drops down with a heavy thud.

The male-female violence has been sublimated into screaming of philosophical themes.

"Artifact" is the passage that has the least interruptions: the stunning second section, with a corps in yellow spread out as a three-sided frame for two couples who dance to the Chaconne from Bach's Partita No. 2 in D Minor. During this same section, the dancers have grown out of ideas contained in "Artifact" and similar ballets (one thinks of his superb "New Sleep" in January for the San Francisco Ballet). Trustworthy accounts rate "In the Middle, Somewhat Elevated," created in May for the Paris Opera Ballet, as exceptional.

Nobody talks in these latest works. But they do in "Artifact," where Forsythe is obviously exploring his earlier interest in the writings of French post-Structuralist literary theorists. One says "obviously" because in later pieces he uses the concepts involved without having them articulated aloud, as in "Artifact" where two actors, a

When it rises, the dancers have regrouped (this occurs several times). The music continues, and the viewer has filled in the lacuna with an afterimage that Forsythe demolishes when the curtain goes up again within the minute. The dancers have regrouped and the stage picture has changed.

And so, the supposed nonsense of the text spoken by the actors begins to make sense. The talk is of "stepping inside" or "outside," of remembering, and forgetting, of seeing what you think you see and so on. One doubts one's ability to perceive; the theme of the work is epitomized in the fragmentation of its four sections. In its aggressiveness toward the audience, the ballet makes the point it discusses.

Reportedly, the piano pieces played by Eva Crossman-Hecht are variations on the Chaconne (perception is really put to the test here), and in the third section, a

series of freestanding panels with drawings fall. Each time, a woman is revealed behind, and we begin to doubt whether we are seeing the same woman or three.

How does the vocabulary of dance function? That is the question Forsythe asks, but he does not necessarily do so through dance itself. His choreographic theme is stated by a barefooted woman, whose arm gestures are repeated occasionally by others but whose legs — the women are on toe — seem to act in counterpoint. The simultaneous duets in the second section and one in the third are virtuosic partnering feats. We can admire these isolated passages, but we are asked by the choreographer to question our own perception of what is before us.

In a conversation last January, Forsythe said he had been reading Michel Foucault's "Archaeology of Knowledge" while working on "Artifact." He was interested, he said, in how architecture conceals (much of the dancing here is in an obscure light, with the performers barely visible). "The nature of his theory is to conceal as well as to preserve," the choreographer said. "Artifact" may well derive from such concepts transposed to a ballet stage, and the post-Structuralist critics use of words like "outside" to signify nonverbal references that affect language may be concealed from the audience. The choreographer can say that the audience need not bother about his theoretical inspiration and should look just at the dancing. But when a woman keeps screaming the jargon at you, she is hard to ignore. Moral: Less screaming, more dancing.

By Sheridan Morley
International Herald Tribune

BESET by a million-pound deficit (about \$1.6 million), the Royal Shakespeare Company is commendably determined not to let it show. Within the past few days they have opened major new productions on two stages in London and one in Stratford, which brings their total up to almost 50 in nine theaters during the current season.

The RSC openings give some idea of the range of their ambitions and also suggest some of the problems that come with them. At Stratford there's a "Jew of Malta" on the Swan stage which is a constant delight but begs to be efficiently cross-cast with the Antony Sher "Merchant of Venice." At the Mermaid, there's a staging of "They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" which would look vastly stronger if so much of the company's strength had not disappeared into "Les Misérables" and "Kiss Me Kate," leaving precious little for this their third major musical in less than two years. And on the Barbican main stage, there's a new Jean Genet season starting with "The Balcony" in what looks like a daff gesture of academic, economic and anti-populist defiance: neither the play nor, I would guess, the understandingly limited number of Genet addicts have a hope of fully occupying that cavernous space for too long.

Terry Hands first directed "The Balcony" for the RSC at the Aldwych 15 years ago, and his reasons for returning to it are not made clear by an overlong, overdrawn and overstated revival which comes as little more than a tedious reminder that this is the kind of play you teach rather than try to set. A sprawling sub-erotic fantasy about the occupants of a brothel in a city under siege, it is largely concerned with the more obvious connections between sex and power, along with the fact that even a house of ill repute, or perhaps especially a house of ill repute, can usefully be turned into a working model of the world around it.

Genet once said that he wanted all the characters played by Grog; what he has got at the Barbican instead is an uneasy assembly of middle-range character actors led by Dilys Laye and Joe Melia in a huge set and a great many unwieldy costumes, suddenly aware that what they are trying to put across is an intellectual thesis remarkably lacking in dramatic coherence or emotional power.

"They Shoot Horses, Don't They?" works a great deal better, though it too suffers from the under-casting that is increasingly evident as the company continues to sub-divide itself. Horace McCoy's novel (dramatized by Ray Herman) of the dance marathons in 1930s America needs a couple of blazing star turns from the corrupt master

THE BRITISH STAGE

of ceremonies and at least one of the dancers, played by Gig Young and Jane Fonda in a film still much better known than the book. If as at the Mermaid it fails to get them, we are left with little to focus upon.

There also seems to be a central uncertainty in Ron Daniels's production about whether we are into showbiz nostalgia or social realism. McCoy's novel was about the unacceptable face of mass entertainment in a depression; it was about the ghoulish audiences and the corrupt managers as well as the desolate hopefuls who danced on, in literally blistering pain, towards the elusive dream of a place in the Hollywood sun.

The show at the Mermaid (admirably choreographed by David Tootell) tries in fragmentary flashes to deal with all of that, but ends up falling between the cracks in the pier bandstand. Neither Imelda Staunton as the unlucky Gloria nor Henry Goodman as the appalling manager can attract our attention for long enough to give the production its true roots. An American sweat of desperate ambition and murderous failure has somehow been replaced by the sweeter English smell of amateur night at a local church hall.

At Stratford, Barry Kyle's rich and rare revival of "The Jew of Malta" builds to a marvelously bloody and smoky conclusion, winding its jolting way through a Machiavellian plot of tortuous evil as the title character lurches from political intrigue to mass murder before finally being burnt alive in the pit he has himself dug out of a determination to destroy all other characters and religions in his path. Whether poisoning an entire convent or merely arranging for the conflagration of the Turkish Army, Alun Armstrong's Barabas is a caricature of racial intolerance and an assembly of apparently upright Maltese knights who turn out at the last to be even more corrupt than the Jew himself.

But the performances and the production tend to exist on a knife-edge between parody and textual discovery: bluff and double-bluff, Maltese cross and counter-cross are

set against a jolting nudging series of confrontations at which Turkish delight is served to the Turks while modern-dressed paratroopers storm the barricades. True, Christopher Marlowe was no Shakespeare, and his play is forever falling apart at the seams, only to have to be kicked back to life by some new and still more devilish villainy. Yet a company of rampaging monks and doomed nuns manage to keep a ramshackle plot moving swiftly enough, and the result is a memorably black farce in which greed and revenge are raised to the level of a national pastime. Unlike "The Merchant of Venice," "The Jew of Malta" (written about eight years earlier in 1588) has no saving grace in paternal love. It is a celebration of sheer and total evil in utter confusion, and the joy with which the Swan company falls on it suggests that they should soon maybe cross the road to The Other Place and start on a Joe Orton season as well.

This year's London International Festival of Theatre got off to a waterlogged start with the Catalanian "Tempest," a production which soaked audiences in rain before being closed by local authorities who reckoned residents in the Sadler's Wells area were not ready for such dramatic street-theater. Better luck, however, at Stratford East, where "Project" from the Cabrini Green housing development in Chicago turned out to be an explosion of streetwise music and dance both celebrating and (in video interviews) condemning an urban jungle in the manner of raw, rough and ready reports from what is evidently still a war zone.

THERE'S ONLY ONE GIN FOR THE WELL-INFORMED.



Dressed For Mini Success

By Michael Gross
New York Times Service

NEW YORK — As they try on short skirts for the first time in years, working women are asking themselves hard questions. First, about how they look, next about how and where to wear them.

"It's an issue I've faced," said Dorothy Karltz, a lawyer in the entertainment field. "Although I wear them in private life, a miniskirt is totally inappropriate in court. It takes away from what I'm doing."

But Risa G. Dickstein, another lawyer, said she can go short in court without offending propriety. "I started to get fantastic treatment," she said. "The court officers were a lot nicer." The down side of Dickstein's appeal in short skirts is the unwanted attention they tend to attract.

While skirts that skim the knee are now generally considered acceptable in most situations, miniskirts are "provocative," said Elizabeth Post, author of "Emily Post's Etiquette."

Most women say that very short skirts are out of place in the work-



Lauvin minis on the runway.

place. "When a woman is out with her husband or beau, that's one thing, but in the office she must control how she is perceived," said Letitia Baldrige, author of "Letitia Baldrige's Complete Guide to Executive Manners."

"It doesn't even matter if you have lousy legs," added Cynthia Heimel, the humorist. "You'll get 10 times more attention."

"If you go for it, know you are going to be looked at," advised

Helen Gurley Brown, the editor of Cosmopolitan magazine. "If you don't want that attention, get those hems back down."

Hems tend to rise on low couches in conference rooms, according to Joan Glynn, a senior vice president of BBDO, the advertising agency. "I sit sideways," said Glynn.

"I wouldn't wear a miniskirt to a meeting of a corporate board," said Letty Cottin Pogrebin, an editor of Ms. magazine. "At this point, still, certain onlookers would make judgments about a miniskirt that I wouldn't want them to make. But I like the look. Miniskirts are comfortable and attractive. I even wear them on a motor scooter."

To those who say miniskirts are provocative, she responded, "You don't blame the victim."

Many women said that when they wear miniskirts, situations that were once mundane become charged. For Lynn Snowden, a staff writer for Spy magazine, stairs and escalators have become sources of anxiety. "You're always wondering what people behind you can see," she said. "You can't get too far ahead." She also worries about ladders and wind.

"Never go to picnics," added Virginia O'Brien, a proofreader at a tax-law firm. "There's no way to sit down or get up without attracting a crowd."

But ultimately, it is not stairs but stares that give most miniskirt-wearers pause.

"We're back to the smirk," Glynn said.

Snowden fights back by changing her seat on the subway or feigning deafness. On the street, "a glare usually does it," she said.

"But only with businessmen," she added. "Messengers are immune."

"Guys are awful," O'Brien agreed. "They hiss at you. That's a trend, too."

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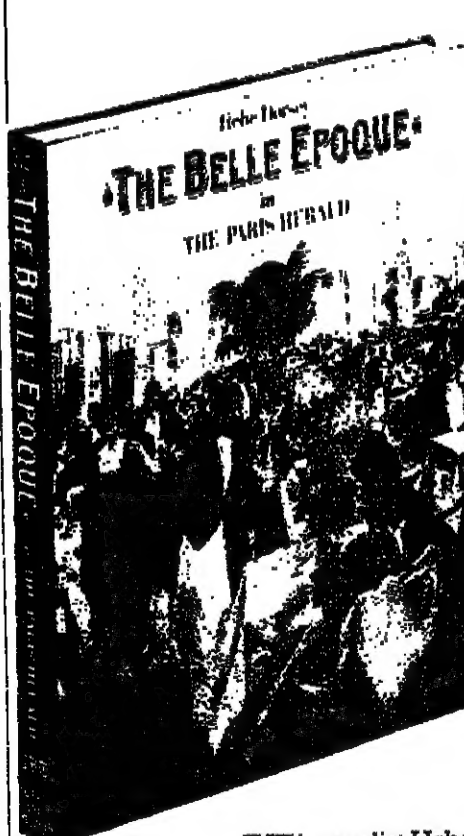
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Revenue	963.7	1,045	
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Per Share	0.8	0.8	
1st Half	1982	1982	
Revenue	4,383	4,066	
Net Inc.	583.2	563.9	
Per Share	1.58	1.52	

1980 results restated, per share results adjusted for stock splits and 100% 1982.			
Pennsylvania			
2nd Qtr.	1987	1984	
Revenue	637.9	607.4	
Net Inc.	17.4	17.4	
Per Share	0.53	0.20	

SmithKline Beecham			
2nd Qtr.	1987	1987	
Revenue	1,927	1,927	
Net Inc.	10.6	10.6	
Per Share	1.07	1.07	
1st Half	1987	1987	
Revenue	2,800	2,800	
Net Inc.	15.6	15.6	
Per Share	2.18	2.18	

Springs Inc.			
2nd Qtr.	1987	1987	
Revenue	109.6	109.6	
Net Inc.	1.4	1.4	
Per Share	1.24	1.24	
1st Half	1987	1987	
Revenue	219.2	219.2	
Net Inc.	2.8	2.8	
Per Share	1.22	1.22	
for two-for-one stock split Apr. 1987.			

Sterling Dr.			
2nd Qtr.	1987	1987	
Revenue	574.0	574.0	
Net Inc.	1.0	1.0	
Per Share	0.7	0.7	
1st Half	1987	1987	
Revenue	1,070	1,070	
Net Inc.	1.9	1.9	
Per Share	1.4	1.4	
1980 results restated			

[illegible]

1976		1975		1974		1973		1972		1971		1970		1969		1968		1967		1966		1965		1964		1963		1962		1961		1960		1959		1958		1957		1956		1955		1954		1953		1952		1951		1950		1949		1948		1947		1946		1945		1944		1943		1942		1941		1940		1939		1938		1937		1936		1935		1934		1933		1932		1931		1930		1929		1928		1927		1926		1925		1924		1923		1922		1921		1920		1919		1918		1917		1916		1915		1914		1913		1912		1911		1910		1909		1908		1907		1906		1905		1904		1903		1902		1901		1900		1899		1898		1897		1896		1895		1894		1893		1892		1891		1890		1889		1888		1887		1886		1885		1884		1883		1882		1881		1880		1879		1878		1877		1876		1875		1874		1873		1872		1871		1870		1869		1868		1867		1866		1865		1864		1863		1862		1861		1860		1859		1858		1857		1856		1855		1854		1853		1852		1851		1850		1849		1848		1847		1846		1845		1844		1843		1842		1841		1840		1839		1838		1837		1836		1835		1834		1833		1832		1831		1830		1829		1828		1827		1826		1825		1824		1823		1822		1821		1820		1819		1818		1817		1816		1815		1814		1813		1812		1811		1810		1809		1808		1807		1806		1805		1804		1803		1802		1801		1800		1799		1798		1797		1796		1795		1794		1793		1792		1791		1790		1789		1788		1787		1786		1785		1784		1783		1782		1781		1780		1779		1778		1777		1776		1775		1774		1773		1772		1771		1770		1769		1768		1767		1766		1765		1764		1763		1762		1761		1760		1759		1758		1757		1756		1755		1754		1753		1752		1751		1750		1749		1748		1747		1746		1745		1744		1743		1742		1741		1740		1739		1738		1737		1736		1735		1734		1733		1732		1731		1730		1729		1728		1727		1726		1725		1724		1723		1722		1721		1720		1719		1718		1717		1716		1715		1714		1713		1712		1711		1710		1709		1708		1707		1706		1705		1704		1703		1702		1701		1700		1699		1698		1697		1696		1695		1694		1693		1692		1691		1690		1689		1688		1687		1686		1685		1684		1683		1682		1681		1680		1679		1678		1677		1676		1675		1674		1673		1672		1671		1670		1669		1668		1667		1666		1665		1664		1663		1662		1661		1660		1659		1658		1657		1656		1655		1654		1653		1652		1651		1650		1649		1648		1647		1646		1645		1644		1643		1642		1641		1640		1639		1638		1637		1636		1635		1634		1633		1632		1631		1630		1629		1628		1627		1626		1625		1624		1623		1622		1621		1620		1619		1618		1617		1616		1615		1614		1613		1612		1611		1610		1609		1608		1607		1606		1605		1604		1603		1602		1601		1600		1599		1598		1597		1596		1595		1594		1593		1592		1591		1590		1589		1588		1587		1586		1585		1584		1583		1582		1581		1580		1579		1578		1577		1576		1575		1574		1573		1572		1571		1570		1569		1568		1567		1566		1565		1564		1563		1562		1561		1560		1559		1558		1557		1556		1555		1554		1553		1552		1551		1550		1549		1548		1547		1546		1545		1544		1543		1542		1541		1540		1539		1538		1537		1536		1535		1534		1533		1532		1531		1530		1529		1528		1527		1526		1525		1524		1523		1522		1521		1520		1519		1518		1517		1516		1515		1514		1513		1512		1511		1510		1509		1508		1507		1506		1505		1504		1503		1502		1501		1500		1499		1498		1497		1496		1495		1494		1493		1492		1491		1490		1489		1488		1487		1486		1485		1484		1483		1482		1481		1480		1479		1478		1477		1476		1475		1474		1473		1472		1471		1470		1469		1468		1467		1466		1465		1464		1463		1462		1461		1460		1459		1458		1457		1456		1455		1454		1453		1452		1451		1450		1449		1448		1447		1446		1445		1444		1443		1442		1441		1440		1439		1438		1437		1436		1435		1434		1433		1432		1431		1430		1429		1428		1427		1426		1425		1424		1423		1422		1421		1420		1419		1418		1417		1416		1415		1414		1413		1412		1411		1410		1409		1408		1407		1406		1405		1404		1403		1402		1401		1400		1399		1398		1397		1396		1395		1394		1393		1392		1391		1390		1389		1388		1387		1386		1385		1384		1383		1382		1381		1380		1379		1378		1377		1376		1375		1374		1373		1372		1371		1370		1369		1368		1367		1366		1365		1364		1363		1362		1361		1360		1359		1358		1357		1356		1355		1354		1353		1352		1351		1350		1349		1348		1347		1346		1345		1344		1343		1342		1341		1340		1339		1338		1337		1336		1335		1334		1333		1332		1331		1330		1329		1328		1327		1326		1325		1324		1323		1322		1321		1320		1319		1318		1317		1316		1315		1314		1313		1312		1311		1310		1309		1308		1307		1306		1305		1304		1303		1302		1301		1300		1299		1298		1297		1296		1295		1294		1293		1292		1291		1290		1289		1288		1287		1286		1285		1284		1283		1282		1281		1280		1279		1278		1277		1276		1275		1274		1273		1272		1271		1270		1269		1268		1267		1266		1265		1264		1263		1262		1261		1260		1259		1258		1257		1256		1255		1254		1253		1252		1251		1250		1249		1248		1247		1246		1245		1244		1243		1242		1241		1240		1239		1238		1237		1236		1235		1234		1233		1232		1231		1230		1229		1228		1227		1226		1225		1224		1223		1222		1221		1220		1219		1218		1217		1216		1215		1214		1213		1212		1211		1210		1209		1208		1207		1206		1205		1204		1203		1202		1201		1200		1199		1198		1197		1196		1195		1194		1193		1192		1191		1190		1189		1188		1187		1186		1185		1184		1183		1182		1181		1180		1179		1178		1177		1176		1175		1174		1173		1172		1171		1170		1169		1168		1167		1166		1165		1164		1163		1162		1161		1160		1159		1158		1157		1156		1155		1154		1153		1152		1151		1150		1149		1148		1147		1146		1145		1144		11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Herald Tribune
Published Every Day, except Sundays and the Christmas Day

1. The first step in the process is to identify the problem or issue that needs to be addressed. This involves gathering information and understanding the context of the problem.

Babcock Agrees to Takeover by FKI

LONDON — FKI Electricals PLC, a specialist electrical engineering company, said Tuesday that it had agreed to take over Babcock International PLC, an engineering and contracting group larger than itself, in a transaction valued at \$464 million, or about \$740 million.

The merger, to which FKI said Babcock had agreed, would create a group with annual sales of more than £1.3 billion in Britain, Continental Europe, North America, Africa and Asia.

FKI said it would offer 17 new common shares for every 10 Babcock shares, valuing each share at 345 pence. It set a cash alternative of 310 pence per Babcock ordinary share.

After the announcement, FKI's share price dropped by 16 pence, to 187 pence, on the London Stock Exchange. Babcock shares gained 26 1/2 pence, to close at 312.

Full acceptance of the offer will result in the issue of 228 million new shares of FKI common stock, or about 60 percent of the common share capital of the enlarged group.

FKI, based in Sowerby Bridge in northern England, is a fast-growing company with operations in transport equipment, electronic control devices, motor control, engineering and communications.

About 40 percent of its sales, which amounted to £83.5 million in the year to end-March, are from military contracts. It had pretax profit of £11.3 million in the year.

In contrast, Babcock International's sales for calendar 1986 were £122 billion, yielding pretax profit of £37.1 million.

Lord King, chairman of Babcock International, will become chairman of the merged company, FKI Babcock PLC. Tony Garland, who is chairman of FKI and owns a 16.2 percent stake in it, will be managing director and chief executive of FKI Babcock. His stake will shrink to 6 percent with the issuance of new shares.

FKI said it intends to make an underwritten one-for-three rights issue at 182 pence per share to raise more than £90 million.

New Zealand Firm Bids For Standard Brands

NEW YORK — Entegrowth International Ltd., which is 46.6 percent owned by Chase Corp. of New Zealand, has proposed to acquire Standard Brands Paint Co., based in California, for about \$308 million, Entegrowth said Tuesday.

The Entegrowth chairman, Stephen Glue, said the offer consisted of \$21 cash and \$7 in notes, a total of \$28, for each Standard Brands share. Standard Brands stock rose \$7.5 cents to \$29.50 Tuesday on the New York Stock Exchange.

Mr. Glue said it intends to make an underwritten one-for-three rights issue at 182 pence per share to raise more than £90 million.

Standard Brands, based in California, is a paint and coatings company. It has annual sales of about \$1 billion and pretax profit of about \$100 million.

Entegrowth said it had received approval from the New Zealand government to acquire Standard Brands Paint Co. for about \$308 million.

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Tyndall Holdings Offers £214 Million for Clayton

LONDON — Tyndall Holdings PLC, a British investment management company, said Tuesday it had made a £214 million (\$342 million) cash offer for Clayton Robard, an Australian financial services group.

It said Clayton Robard's board welcomed the offer. The offer would mean issuing £31.8 million in Tyndall shares to institutions in exchange for Clayton Robard shares, Tyndall said.

This would give Tyndall a 17.6 percent stake in Clayton Robard in addition to the 2.3 percent stake it already owns. There would also be a £142.7 million rights issue and bank loans of £53.3 million to acquire the remaining shares.

In Sydney, Clayton Robard said Tyndall was offering 6.40 Australian dollars (\$4.49) cash for each ordinary share and 9.60 dollars cash for each preferred equity share.

The Australian company confirmed that Tyndall holds an interest in ordinary shares amounting to 19.9 percent of its issued capital. Most of this interest was acquired Tuesday at the offer price in off-market transactions, it said.

Clayton said Tyndall planned to make the offer through a wholly owned Australian unit. The offer must be approved by Australia's Foreign Investment Review Board and is conditional on Tyndall getting a total interest in Clayton of at least 30 percent.

Citicorp, Other Banks Post Losses, Citing Third World Loans

NEW YORK — Citicorp, the largest U.S. banking group, reported Tuesday a net loss of \$2.59 billion for the second quarter of 1987, which included a previously announced addition of \$3 billion to loan losses to cover troubled Third World loans.

The loss is equivalent to \$18.87 per share for the quarter, in the same quarter of 1986, Citicorp earned \$235 million, or \$1.60 per share.

Excluding the special provision and related tax benefits, Citicorp's earnings would have been \$288 million for the quarter.

It said the dividend would be unchanged at 67.5 cents. It will be payable Aug. 10 to shareholders of record July 31, 1987.

Citicorp increased capital in the first six months by issuing \$288 million in capital notes and \$225 million in preferred stock and by raising net long-term debt by \$225 million.

Common equity fell to 2.68 percent of total assets at the end of the quarter from 4 percent a year earlier as a result of the increase in its reserves, Citicorp said.

Manufacturers' Big Loss

NEW YORK — Manufacturers Hanover Corp. reported Tuesday a net loss of \$1.37 billion, or \$32.96 a share, in the second quarter, against a profit of \$93.87 million, or \$1.99 a share, a year earlier.

In June, Manufacturers said it was adding \$1.7 billion to its reserve for potential Third World loan losses.

Without that provision, the company said, it would have earned \$88.4 million in the quarter.

Revenue in the quarter totaled \$4.25 billion, up 17 percent from \$3.62 billion a year earlier.

American Express said that despite the second-quarter loss, it expects to achieve one of the highest earnings levels in its history for 1987.

Wells Fargo's Deficit

SAN FRANCISCO — Wells Fargo & Co., following the lead of other major banks, said Tuesday it would make a \$550 million addition to its reserves for possible losses on Third World loans, resulting in a second-quarter loss.

The company reported a net loss of \$293.7 million, or \$5.56 a share, for the quarter, against a profit of \$66.1 million, or \$1.17 a share, a year earlier.

It said that without the provision, earnings would have been \$82.6 million in the quarter.

Wells Fargo said it expects to post a moderate profit for the full year and to pay an unchanged common stock dividend.

Bankers' \$554 Million

NEW YORK — Bankers Trust New York Corp. reported Tuesday a net loss of \$554 million, or \$7.85 a share, for the second quarter, against a profit of \$104.2 million, or \$1.45 a share, a year ago.

It said the loss resulted from its previously announced decision to make a special addition of \$700 million, or \$670 million after taxes, to its loan-loss reserves.

It said that excluding the provision, net profit would have been \$116 million.

Standard Chartered to Divest

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Tuesday it was seeking a buyer for its 39 percent stake in Stanbic, its South African holding. The sale could bring over £100 million (\$162 million), a likely buyer would be Liberty Life, the South African insurance group.

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Chrysler's Profit Fell 12.2% in 2d Quarter

HIGHLAND PARK, Michigan — Chrysler Corp. said Tuesday its second-quarter profit fell by 12.2 percent from the year-earlier period, when it had a big one-time gain from the sale of its interests in the French automaker Peugeot SA.

Chrysler, the third-largest U.S. automaker, said the quarter's profit was \$428.7 million, or \$2 a share, on sales of \$6.4 billion.

In the second quarter of 1986, it posted a profit of \$483.2 million, or \$2.19 per share, on sales of \$5.7 billion.

Chrysler noted that the period included a one-time after-tax gain of \$131.9 million from the sale of its 14 percent equity stake in Peugeot. Excluding the gain, its second-quarter 1986 profit was \$356.3 million, or \$1.60 per share.

"In a very tough auto market, our pretax earnings, net earnings and earnings per share were all up from the second quarter of 1986,

when you exclude the big, one-time gain last year from the Peugeot stock sale," Lee A. Iacocca, Chrysler's chairman, said.

Separately, Chrysler signed an agreement Tuesday to provide equipment for a northeast China plant to make up to 300,000 engines a year starting in 1989.

Amoco Net Rises 31.7%

CHICAGO — Amoco Corp. said Tuesday that increased oil prices and lower exploration expenses helped contribute to a 31.7 percent rise in second-quarter profit to \$311 million, or \$1.22 a share, from \$238 million, or \$0.93 a share, a year earlier.

Revenue rose 12.6 percent to \$5.63 billion in the quarter, from \$5 billion a year earlier.

Amoco said higher chemicals earnings also boosted results.

Amoco said its capital and exploration expenditures for the first half of the year totaled \$1.1 billion.

Unocal Net Up Sharply

LOS ANGELES — Unocal Corp. said Tuesday that its net income rose 79 percent to \$62 million, or 53 cents per share, in the second quarter, from \$34.6 million, or 30 cents a share, a year earlier.

Frederic L. Hartley, the chairman, said much of the improvement resulted from lowering capital spending and dedicating cash flow to reduction of debt.

"While a rise in crude oil prices helped give Unocal a large percentage increase in second quarter earnings," he said, "we have regained only part of the ground we lost last year."

Unocal took on an additional \$4.4 billion of debt last year to buy back 40 percent of its shares at a premium when it successfully fought off a takeover bid by J. Boone Pickens, chairman of Mesa Petroleum.

It said that excluding the provision, net profit would have been \$116 million.

Standard Chartered to Divest

LONDON — Standard Chartered PLC said Tuesday it was seeking a buyer for its 39 percent stake in Stanbic, its South African holding. The sale could bring over £100 million (\$162 million), a likely buyer would be Liberty Life, the South African insurance group.

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Company Results

Revenue and profits or losses, in millions, are in local currencies unless otherwise indicated.

Anchor Glass Corp.				1st Nat'l				1987				1986				1985				1984				1983				1982				1981				1980				1979				1978				1977				1976				1975				1974				1973				1972				1971				1970				1969				1968				1967				1966				1965				1964				1963				1962				1961				1960				1959				1958				1957				1956				1955				1954				1953				1952				1951				1950				1949				1948				1947				1946				1945				1944				1943				1942				1941				1940				1939				1938				1937				1936				1935				1934				1933				1932				1931				1930				1929				1928				1927				1926				1925				1924				1923				1922				1921				1920				1919				1918				1917				1916				1915				1914				1913				1912				1911				1910				1909				1908				1907				1906				1905				1904				1903				1902				1901				1900				1899				1898				1897				1896				1895				1894				1893				1892				1891				1890				1889				1888				1887				1886				1885				1884				1883				1882				1881				1880				1879				1878				1877				1876				1875				1874				1873				1872				1871				1870				1869				1868				1867				1866				1865				1864				1863				1862				1861				1860				1859				1858				1857				1856				1855				1854				1853				1852				1851				1850				1849				1848				1847				1846				1845				1844				1843				1842				1841				1840				1839				1838				1837				1836				1835				1834				1833				1832				1831				1830				1829				1828				1827				1826				1825				1824				1823				1822				1821				1820				1819				1818				1817				1816				1815				1814				1813				1812				1811				1810				1809				1808				1807				1806				1805				1804				1803				1802				1801				1800				1799				1798				1797				1796				1795				1794				1793				1792				1791				1790				1789				1788				1787				1786				1785				1784				1783				1782				1781				1780				1779				1778				1777				1776				1775				1774				1773				1772				1771				1770				1769				1768				1767				1766				1765				1764				1763				1762				1761				1760				1759				1758				1757				1756				1755				1754				1753				1752				1751				1750				1749				1748				1747				1746				1745				1744				1743				1742				1741				1740				1739				1738				1737				1736				1735				1734				1733				1732				1731				1730				1729				1728				1727				1726				1725				1724				1723				1722				1721				1720				1719				1718				1717				1716				1715				1714				1713				1712				1711				1710				1709				1708				1707				1706				1705				1704				1703				1702				1701				1700				1699				1698				1697				1696				1695				1694				1693				1692				1691				1690				1689				1688				1687				1686				1685				1684				1683				1682				1681				1680				1679				1678				1677				1676				1675				1674				1673				1672				1671				1670				1669				1668				1667				1666				1665				1664				1663				1662				1661				1660				1659				1658				1657				1656				1655				1654				1653				1652				1651				1650				1649				1648				1647				1646				1645				1644				1643				1642				1641				1640				1639				1638				1637				1636				1635				1634				1633				1632				1631				1630				1629				1628				1627				1626				1625				1624				1623				1622				1621				1620				1619				1618				1617				1616				1615				1614				1613				1612				1611				1610				1609				1608				1607				1606				1605				1604				1603				1602				1601				1600				1599				1598				1597				1596				1595				1594				1593				1592				1591				1590				1589				1588				1587				1586				1585				1584				1583				1582				1581				1580				1579				1578				1577				1576				1575				1574				1573				1572				1571				1570				1569				1568				1567				1566				1565				1564				1563				1562				1561				1560				1559				1558				1557				1556				1555				1554				1553				1552				1551				1550				1549				1548				1547				1546				1545				1544				1543				1542				1541				1540				1539				1538				1537				1536				1535				1534				1533				1532				1531				1530				1529				1528				1527				1526				1525				1524				1523				1522				1521				1520				1519				1518				1517				1516				1515				1514				1513				1512				1511				1510				1509				1508				1507				1506				1505				1504				1503				1502				1501				1500				1499				1498				1497				1496				1495				1494				1493				1492				1491				1490				1489				1488				1487				1486				1485				1484				1483				1482				1481				1480				1479				1478				1477				1476				1475				1474				1473				1472				1471				1470				1469				1468				1467				1466				1465				1464				1463				1462				1461				1460				1459				1458				1457				1456				1455				1454				1453				1452				1451				1450				1449				1448				1447				1446				1445				1444				1443				1442				1441				1440				1439				1438				1437				1436				1435				1434				1433				1432				1431				1430				1429				1428				1427				1426				1425				1424				1423				1422				1421				1420				1419				1418				1417				1416				1415				1414				1413				1412				1411				1410				1409				1408				1407				1406				1405				1404				1403				1402				1401				1400				1399				1398				1397				1396				1395				1394				1393				1392				1391				1390				1389				1388				1387				1386				1385				1384				1383				1382				1381				1380				1379				1378				1377				1376				1375				1374				1373				1372				1371				1370				1369				1368				1367				1366				1365				1364			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Dollar Edges Down Ahead of Reports

Compiled by Our Staff From Dispatches
NEW YORK — The dollar edged slightly lower Tuesday in relatively quiet trading ahead of two key economic reports.

It was pressured late in the day by a rumor of a worse-than-expected report on retail inflation.

The dollar closed in New York at 1.8385 Deutsche marks, down from 1.8630 Monday; at 151.75 yen, down from 152.75; at 1.5425 Swiss francs, down from 1.5485; and at 6.1825 French francs, down from 6.1975.

It was also lower against the pound, which closed at \$1.6025, against \$1.5985 Monday.

Late in the day, there was a rumor in the bond market that the consumer price index was going to be up 0.5 percent in June, said Joseph Volpicella, executive vice president of Spavo Financial Corp., a New York-based currency-trading firm.

"That would definitely be inflationary and something the market fears the most," he said.

Mr. Volpicella was referring to the scheduled release Wednesday of the June consumer price index.

Market forecasters have been projecting a 0.3 percent to 0.4 percent rise in the index, which is to be released Wednesday.

As a result of the rumor, "some of the more nervous players may have decided to bail out of their long positions" on dollars, said Thomas Benfer, a commercial trader with Bank of Montreal.

The market is also looking ahead to the release on Friday of the figures for gross national product in the second quarter.

Mr. Volpicella and Mr. Benfer agreed that testimony by the Federal Reserve Board chairman, Paul A. Volcker, and his designated successor, Alan Greenspan, had little impact on the market.

Mr. Volpicella described their appearance as a "non-event" and "a script type of thing."

When asked about the recent rise in the value of the dollar against other currencies, Mr. Volcker said: "I'm not going to worry about small movements."

Mr. Greenspan, who just a few months ago had indicated he thought the dollar should drop to a level of 120 to 130 yen to encourage a reduction in the trade deficit, said Tuesday, "I hope we don't get down there, and I don't see why we will." The dollar currently is trading at a little above 150 yen.

In an exchange with Senator William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat who heads the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Greenspan also refused to repeat a prediction he had made as a private

London Dollar Rates

Currency	Rate
Deutsche mark	1.8385
Swiss franc	1.5425
French franc	6.1825

Source: Reuters

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In an exchange with Senator William Proxmire, the Wisconsin Democrat who heads the Senate Banking Committee, Mr. Greenspan also refused to repeat a prediction he had made as a private

forecaster in March that there would be a recession before 1990. But he acknowledged "that we know that there is a recession out there some time later. It's not on the horizon now, but our horizon is rarely more than a year."

After three and a half hours of testimony by Mr. Greenspan, Mr. Proxmire predicted that the economy would be "overwhelmingly" confirmed as Fed chairman.

The senator said that he may decide to vote against him. Mr. Proxmire said Mr. Greenspan had a bad record as an economic forecaster.

In testimony that was cautiously devoid of drama, Mr. Volcker repeated his warning on inflation Tuesday with a plea to Congress to keep the Fed independent from executive or congressional interference.

"I don't know anything more important than that" to control inflation, he said.

The escalating price increases of the last few months could cause "serious problems" if they become embedded in the economy through increases in wages and in costs, Mr. Volcker said.

Even so, he announced Tuesday that the Fed's policymakers did not change their target range for money and credit growth for 1987 because they are satisfied that the increased pressure they placed on bank reserves in April and May had slowed money growth.

That slowing has prompted speculation in the markets that the Fed was easing its money policy, an issue Mr. Volcker appeared to address when he said, "The approach of the Federal Reserve toward the provision of reserves has not changed since May."

Behind those numbers is a government decision to hold down production until prices move higher. In other words, South Africa, which is to gold with Saudi Arabia is to oil, could easily increase its production if it chose.

Had it not been for South Africa's restraint, gold output in the Communist world would have climbed much more than the 6 percent it did last year, to 1,967 metric tons.

From 1981 to 1986, production in the United States more than tripled, to 108 metric tons, while Canada's output has doubled, to 107.5 metric tons, and Australia's has jumped more than fourfold, to 75 metric tons, according to Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, a big British mining company.

Production in the United States and other countries is at an all-time high, and still climbing. Meanwhile, the

worldwide demand for gold, which totaled 1,885 metric tons last year, has expanded only 6.1 percent since 1985.

To be sure, one market segment, gold coins, has been growing at a dizzying rate. The amount of gold used for coins tripled in 1986, largely because of the issue of a new dollar coin in the United States.

The disinflationary drive to commemorate the 60th anniversary of Emperor Hirohito's reign.

The amount of gold used by the electronics industry is also rising at a healthy rate, 8 percent last year.

Yet gold coins accounted for less than 20 percent of gold consumption last year, and the electronics industry's share was less than 8 percent. Neither is the driving force in determining overall demand.

Whatever happens, I don't see the price going low enough for us to

cut back," said Mr. Reid of Silver State.

A crucial advance enabling mining companies to lower their production costs is a method of gold recovery known as heap leaching. Companies can scoop ore from open-pit mines and leach out the gold by applying potassium cyanide, hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid.

Because these approaches are far less capital-intensive than traditional mining techniques, the new, smaller mining companies using them can become profitable in just two or three years.

The executives of Homestake and Echo Bay do not share the euphoria. Fearful of getting clobbered when the next plunge in prices occurs, they are scrambling to lower their costs by opening new mines that use the new technology.

GOLD: As Supply Soars and Low-Cost Miners Multiply, the Giants Consider Bailing Out

(Continued from first finance page)

question how much longer the good times can last.

The price/earnings ratios of gold stocks have been awesome in recent months, with some reaching as high as 70 times earnings.

Michael Chender, president of Metals Economics Group, a metals consulting and publishing concern based in Boulder, Colorado, said, "Gold stocks have been so high, relative to diversified mining companies, that every mining company in the United States has either been spinning off its gold assets or at least seriously considering it."

Undoubtedly one reason why some analysts and investors are nervous is that had memories do not fade quickly, and the low prices that ravaged the industry just three years ago are hardly ancient history.

But there is more to their skittishness than that. Some technological advances in the last few years have dramatically reduced the cost of producing gold. And those advances, in turn, have given rise to a new crop of low-cost mining companies, including Silver State, which are scrambling to rapidly expand their production in North America and Australia.

But with these companies, and so many others elsewhere, significantly increasing their output, the world could soon be swash in gold, and prices could tumble, some industry officials and analysts say.

"Because supply is growing so fast, there are now some questions as to whether it can be absorbed," said Richard W. Stumbo, chief financial officer of Homestake Mining Co. of San Francisco, a big gold producer. "I don't think anyone knows yet what the impact will be."

Gold, the investor's security blanket, admittedly is not just any commodity. Its price is far more affected by investors' fears of inflation, or war, than the price of any other commodity.

Even so, gold is subject to the laws of supply and demand like any other commodity, many in the gold industry argue. Right now, they add, supply is threatening to outstrip demand.

Nor do those in the industry take solace in the fact that the gold output of South Africa, the world's largest producer, has dropped by 6.3 percent since 1984 and is at its lowest level since 1959.

Australia, Relying on Boom, Dips Into Low-Grade Pits

By Michael Richardson
International Herald Tribune

KALGOORLIE, Australia — Machines gouging gold ore from the Gimlet South pit here, 165 feet (50 meters) below an arid plain dotted with gum trees, have exposed the narrow shafts of an old mine worked by men with picks and shovels in the early 1900s.

Those men were tracking rich veins at the height of Australia's last gold rush. Today, big dump trucks remove the other-colored ore from South Gimlet at a rate of 5,500 metric tons a week.

The pit, 40 miles (65 kilometers) from Kalgoolie in Western Australia, is one of several in the Ora Banda gold project operated by Broken Hill Pty., the big Australian minerals, oil and steel company.

Ora Banda is typical of dozens of open-cut Australian mines that have been brought back into production since 1980 to exploit low-grade reserves of ore in and around old diggings.

Most of the high-grade deposits in those pits were mined in the gold rushes of the 1850s and early 1900s, when Australia was briefly the largest gold producer in the world.

Ian Story, a director at the stockbrokerage BZW Meares Ltd. in Sydney, said that Australia was in the midst of a third gold rush, the result of new cost-effective mining methods and some major new gold finds in the past six years.

Another impetus is the recovery of world

gold prices in U.S. dollar terms and a decline in the value of the Australian dollar against the U.S. currency.

James D. Shaw, the manager of the South Gimlet pit, said that it cost less than 6 million Australian dollars (\$4.2 million) to bring the mine back into operation in 1985.

The Ora Banda project produced 27,000 ounces of gold in the year ended in May, Mr. Shaw said. In the current year, managers hope to extract 46,000 ounces of gold from 600,000 metric tons of ore.

Mr. Shaw estimated the cost of production at about 350 Australian dollars per ounce of gold, compared to a current market price of 625 Australian dollars.

The surge in activity has lifted Australia's annual gold output from 18 metric tons in 1980 to 75 tons in 1986. In the same period, the number of producing mines climbed from about a dozen to more than 75. Foreign companies control about 20 percent of the Australian output.

George Milling-Stanley, author of Gold 1987, an annual survey of the world's gold industry by Consolidated Gold Fields PLC, managing director of the London-based Institute, the industry's Washington-based trade association.

He ranked Australia as the fourth-largest gold producer in the non-Communist world in 1986, behind South Africa with 640 tons, the United States with 108 tons and Canada, with just over 107 tons.

But according to Howard G. Walker, a

precious metals analyst with the stockbrokers J.B. Wore & Son in Melbourne, international investors remain skeptical about the Australian gold boom, comparing it with speculative fever over purported oil discoveries around Kamabala, south of Kalgoolie, in the early 1970s.

When that bubble burst, many stockholders lost large amounts of money.

But John Quinn, executive director of Newmont Australia Ltd., noted that the 1970s nickel boom was based on an announcement of discoveries. By contrast, he said, the gold boom is founded on producing mines with proven reserves.

The upsurge has had a major impact on Australia's economy and financial markets. Gold is assuming a larger share of the exports Australia must sell abroad to reduce the chronic deficit in its balance of payments and to service foreign debt.

In 1986, gold was Australia's 10th-largest export, with the value of overseas sales increasing by 41 percent to 941 million dollars.

Australian stock exchanges have seen about 150 new listings and floats by gold exploration companies in the past several years, Mr. Walker said, bringing the number of explorers listed to about 400.

He estimated that about 10 percent would find gold in commercial quantities and that a few would have spectacular success. "The rest will go broke, merge or be taken over by bigger concerns."

A crucial advance enabling mining companies to lower their production costs is a method of gold recovery known as heap leaching. Companies can scoop ore from open-pit mines and leach out the gold by applying potassium cyanide, hydrochloric acid and sulfuric acid.

Because these approaches are far less capital-intensive than traditional mining techniques, the new, smaller mining companies using them can become profitable in just two or three years.

The executives of Homestake and Echo Bay do not share the euphoria. Fearful of getting clobbered when the next plunge in prices occurs, they are scrambling to lower their costs by opening new mines that use the new technology.

Tuesday's OTC Prices

NASDAQ prices as of 4 p.m. New York time.

Via The Associated Press.

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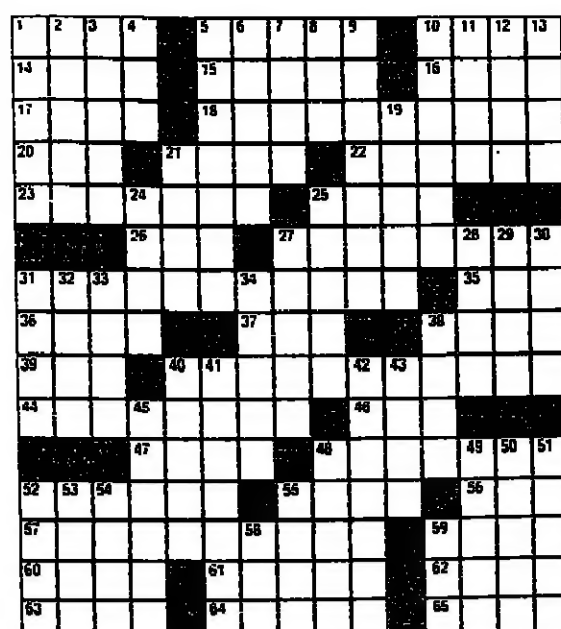
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ACROSS

1 Isinglass
5 Separate
10 Drop in
14 General
Bradley
15 Kind of energy
16 Melville novel
17 Spree
18 Boston
Symphony
music director
20 Make — of it
21 Punch
22 Badgered
23 Wed anew
25 Sly
26 Low dig
27 Republic of
Texas symbol
31 Conductor of
Chicago
Symphony:
1853-82
35 Wrath
36 Fine and
dandy
37 Thatch of hair
38 Director
Kazan
39 Nice friend
40 Chief
conductor of
Cleveland
Orchestra:
1846-70
44 Whopper
— snappers
46 Blemish
47 Winglike parts
48 Scarlet bird
52 Thin, light
53 Porcine sound

DOWN

1 Wisdom tooth,
e.g.
2 What a
candidate
1853-82
3 Billiard shot
4 Slow-moving
boat
5 Underwriter
6 Verse in olden
days
7 Came to rest
8 British rule in
India
9 Raised
platform for a
speaker
10 Teapot covers
11 Me not
(she loves me
not)
12 Actor Edmund
13 Freight
19 Western movie
21 Josp
(Tito)

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DENNIS THE MENACE



"Why didn't I think of that! I could have brought my mom's ironing board!"

JUMBLE

Unscramble these four jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

NORPE
IMCAG
SAMKAD
ATEQUE

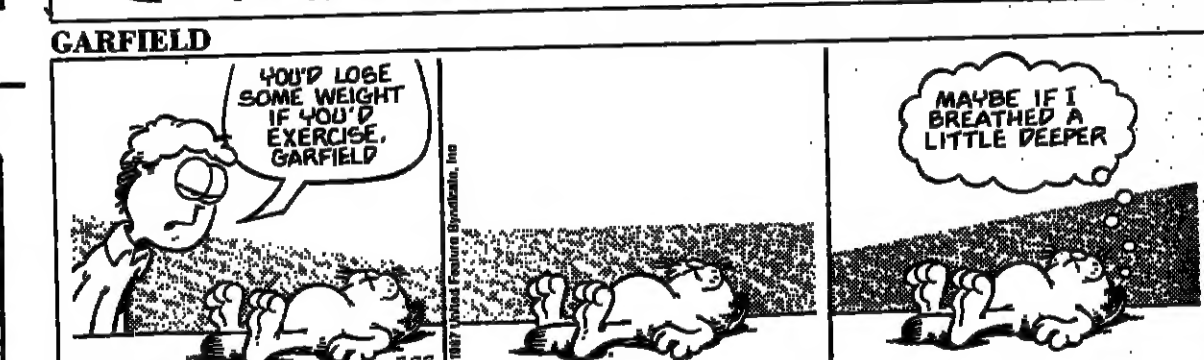
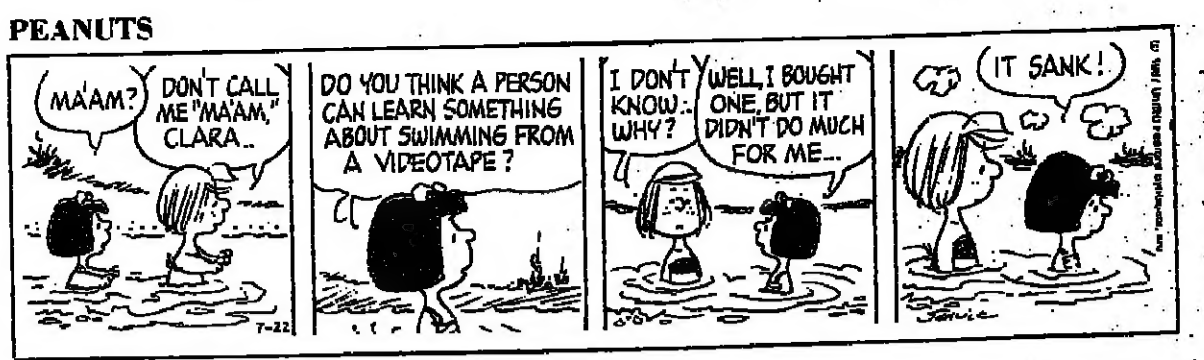
Now arrange the circled letters, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: HE "O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O-O" (Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumble: KNOWN CROON EMBRY HAZING
Answer: Those VIPs who patronized that elegant liquor importers were known as this — THE "BOOZE WHO"

WEATHER

EUROPE				ASIA			
HIGH	LOW	C	F	HIGH	LOW	C	F
Algeria	18	14	55	Beijing	26	18	62
Amsterdam	18	14	55	Bombay	30	24	83
Antwerp	18	14	55	Buenos Aires	28	20	82
Athens	24	18	64	Cairo	30	24	83
Berlin	18	14	55	Calcutta	30	24	83
Bombay	30	24	83	Chongqing	30	24	83
Buenos Aires	28	20	82	Colombo	30	24	83
Calcutta	30	24	83	Dacca	30	24	83
Chongqing	30	24	83	Delhi	30	24	83
Colombo	30	24	83	Hankow	30	24	83
Dacca	30	24	83	Harbin	30	24	83
Delhi	30	24	83	Hong Kong	30	24	83
Hankow	30	24	83	Kobe	30	24	83
Harbin	30	24	83	Manila	30	24	83
Hong Kong	30	24	83	Peking	30	24	83
Kobe	30	24	83	Rangoon	30	24	83
Manila	30	24	83	Shanghai	30	24	83
Peking	30	24	83	Singapore	30	24	83
Rangoon	30	24	83	Taipei	30	24	83
Shanghai	30	24	83	Tokyo	30	24	83
Singapore	30	24	83				
Taipei	30	24	83				
Tokyo	30	24	83				



World Stock Markets

Amsterdam				London			
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ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BR	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BS	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BT	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BU	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BV	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BW	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BX	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BY	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	BZ	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	CA	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	CB	100.00	100.00	100.00
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ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	CJ	100.00	100.00	100.00
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ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	CY	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	CZ	100.00	100.00	100.00
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ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DB	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DC	100.00	100.00	100.00
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ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DM	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DN	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DO	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DP	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DQ	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DR	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DS	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DT	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DU	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DV	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DW	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DX	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DY	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	DZ	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EA	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EB	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EC	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	ED	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EE	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EF	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EG	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EH	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EI	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN	100.00	100.00	100.00	EJ	100.00	100.00	100.00
ABN							

SPORTS

The Beast Again Mars The Spirited Beauty of South American Soccer

International Herald Tribune

LONDON — There is more beauty, and considerably more beast, in the Latin than in other soccer species. This month's South American championship, the Copa America, gave the stage to Diego Maradona & Co. They abused it, corrupted it, corrupted it. Why should players born with such flair back so willfully at each other? Why throttle the spirit of their game? King Diego himself asks why.

This tournament should be for the South American to show his open, attacking style and ball play," he complained. "But Peru, Chile and Uruguay came only to avoid defeat. If time had been controlled as in basketball, only 40 to 50 minutes were played each match."

Maradona's pleas for referee protection might have carried more weight had he turned up fully fit, or had his nation celebrated its anniversary as world champion by giving due priority to this event on Argentine soil. Instead, it succumbed without a goal in its first home defeat by Uruguay in 50 years, then surrendered third place to Colombia.

The Argentines and Brazilians are tired of competing without seasonal respite. Their stars can't afford to miss a game. The Copa America has become a small beer. But once those teams had been kicked off the stage, lacking in professional pride, surely Uruguay and Chile had ambitions for a final televised worldwide from Buenos Aires.

The sky was dull, the atmosphere humid, yet you would expect South Americans to handle that. You would expect younger Latins to parade their wares if for no better reason than to catch an eye in far off, mounted lands. They knew about Maradona lighting up Europe by inspiring Napoli to win the Italian League and Cup. They knew about Hugo Sanchez, a supernatural scoring machine, reaping billions in Madrid.

Sure, Maradona and Sanchez antagonized many with their insatiable greed and unreliability off the field. But so long as they were scoring, so long as they win, the paymasters shrug with them, hag with them. It is when the star doesn't deliver that the world turns sour. Enzo Francescoli, third of the South American soccer gods, endured a first season with Racing Club de Paris embittered by relegation struggles and antipathy between himself and Racing's president. Nonetheless, Francescoli was Uruguay's ace in Buenos Aires. His long bones are sparsely cushioned by flesh; his runs are blindingly direct and daring; his claims for ill-treatment sometimes as theatrical as Maradona's. For 20 minutes, Francescoli mastered the finale.

But violence was in the air and at his heels. Within 15 minutes

ROB HUGHES

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herto Rojas, Chile's captain and reportedly brilliant goalkeeper. He badly misjudged a shot from Pablo Perdomo, unmarked following a corner kick, and that allowed Pablo Perdomo to strike.

A poor goal, a poor tournament. But the 20-year-old son of a former international, an exciting Uruguayan, Chilean winger Ivo Basay has pace and a beguiling body swerve. Sadly, the example they set was spoiled by Uruguay's captain, Perdomo, 22. A linesman spotted him fighting with Fernando Astengo and they became the 15th and 14th players sent off in the 15 games. Moments later Perdomo was back, captain victorious at the eye of rampant panderism.

The parting image was of a man dismissed for violence returning to receive the Copa America and the embrace of officialdom. It symbolized the way Latin now control world soccer, strutting off the laws and the spirit of the sport.

Next to Perdomo danced Francescoli, a star who had become a spectator. Francescoli has an observant mind. He says the Argentines and Uruguayans have techniques rarely equalled in Europe, skills that "would be more apparent if our countries had better socio-economic conditions." I disagree. Imagination is free, even in the back streets and shanties that television and modern coaching cannot reach. However, the professional game bleeds to death. Some months ago the players of Bella Vista in Uruguay claimed that they had not been paid for months and could not afford to leave to go to work. So they pitched tents around the training field. And within such economic ruin South American still produces the most thrilling individualists.

Two years ago, men inside the Chilean federation threatened the existence of organized soccer there. Now Chile is preparing to host FIFA's world youth championship in October. Heaven forbid that this tournament carries on where the one in Buenos Aires just left off, contaminating young players and emptying stadiums.

Not that youth needs great wealth to corrupt it. At about the same time as the professionals were misbehaving in Buenos Aires, a team of young Argentines was disgracing itself in eastern Europe. Jorge Sarmiento, a goalkeeper enraged by defeat against Britain, busted the referee in the face. He was told he will not be welcome at the World Student Games.

That ban might give Sarmiento time to write a thesis on, say, the violence that flows the skilled Latin footballer.



Don Mattingly, who tied the major-league record for putouts in a nine-inning game, got 1 of his 22 by running down the Twins' Steve Lombardozzi between home and third base.

Mattingly Ties Another Mark, But This Time With His Glove

Mattingly Aggravates Injury to Wrist

Newsday

MINNEAPOLIS — As Don Mattingly walked to the showers Monday night after his record-tying game he held his right hand with his left hand and the Yankees held their breath. He had gone zero-for-four, ending his streak of extra-base hits at an American League record 10 straight games, and had aggravated an injury to his right wrist.

Manager Lou Piniella said Mattingly could miss "several games." Mattingly offered no prognosis but said that "it hurts to swing" and "it hurts to catch." He was to have the wrist and hand examined Tuesday.

Mattingly estimated that, 10 to 12 times each season, he swings his bat and pain shoots through his right hand and into his right wrist. He said that Monday night "it didn't really affect me. I could still make the plays." But at bat he couldn't reach the outfield, much less the fences. He grounded out twice, lined out once and struck out.

"It just happened like it has other times," he said. "But this time it didn't go away."

record to 273-213, which tied him with Red Ruffing for 24th place on the all-time victory list.

It was John's first complete game since last Aug. 30, and only his second over the last three seasons, but the Yankees are 15-3 in games he has started this season and, the left-hander said, he was not amazed by his continued success as age 44.

"Not as surprised as you guys," he said. "I work hard at what I do. I've worked for 25 years to get here."

"Tommy wasn't fooling anybody," said the Twins' third baseman, Gary Gaetti. "He was just throwing his pitches and we were just hitting them into the ground. It's kind of irritating that you never really get one good thing to hit. It's amazing."

John said a slow sinker threw the Twins off balance. "It's a pitch," he said, "that was a doofer. A doofer is a pitch that'll do it to you get a better one. It was that or an early exit."

Tigers 5, Athletics 4: In Detroit, pinch-runner Jim Walewander scored from first base with two out in the bottom of eighth when Oakland right fielder Mike Davis and center fielder Luis Polonia collided and Davis dropped Darrell Evans's routine fly ball.

Angels 3, Red Sox 2: In Boston, Devon White singled home California's winning run in the eighth after Brian Downing singled and was sacrificed to second.

Blue Jays 5, Rangers 3: In Arlington, Texas, Garth Iorg, who had not homered since last Aug. 27, hit two with the bases empty and the Rangers fell to 1-9 against Toronto this year.

Indians 9, Royals 5: In Kansas City, Missouri, Rick Dempsey drove in three runs and Mel Hall and Cory Snyder homered for Cleveland as the Royals lost their sixth straight and 11th of their last 12. The Indians tagged Bret Saberhagen for 10 hits and 6 runs in 3 1/2 innings; he is 2-2 with a 6.00 ERA against the 33-59 Indians this year, 13-2 with a 2.15 ERA against the rest of the league.

Brewers 13, Mariners 11: In Milwaukee, Glenn Braggs hit a three-run homer and Robin Yount drove in three runs against Seattle in a game delayed 2 hours, 38 minutes by rain.

Orioles 4, White Sox 1: In Chicago, Ken Gernhart's two-run single during a four-run fifth helped Baltimore win its sixth straight. The game was called in the top of the sixth after two rain delays totaling 77 minutes in the fifth.

Expos 4, Astros 1: In the National League, in Montreal, Dennis Martinez, once a premier pitcher in the American League, threw a five-hitter against Houston as the Expos won their eighth straight. Martinez struck out four in his second complete game since being recalled June 8 from Indianapolis of the American Association.

Mets 9, Braves 2: In New York, Don Schultz, a hard thrower who has been in and out of the majors the last four years, held Atlanta to three hits for 6 1/2 innings and walked with the bases loaded to force in a run. Schultz got his first start for the Mets because the team's latest casualty, Terry Lash, who has an 8-0 record, tore cartilage in his right knee and was put on the 15-day disabled list.

Pirates 10, Phillies 6: In Philadelphia, right fielder Glenn Wilson's throwing error allowed Nick Eassey to score the go-ahead run in a four-run 11th for Cincinnati, which rallied from a six-run deficit for the sixth time this season.

Padres 7, Cubs 4: In San Diego, Carmelo Martinez drove in the go-ahead run with a single and John Kruk laid down a successful squeeze bunt during a four-run seventh that beat Chicago.

The Cubs' Andre Dawson, playing in San Diego for the first time since he was hit in the face by a pitch and the two teams brawled in Chicago on July 7, was taunted and had a fight thrown at him by Padre fans.

Pirates 7, Giants 6: In San Francisco, Al Pedrique hit his first major-league homer, with two on, and Andy Van Slyke matched it for Pittsburgh.

(UPI, AP)

For Record Streaks, DiMaggio's Supreme

By Dave Anderson

New York Times Service

NEW YORK — Now that Don Mattingly's home-run streak has ended, where does the record he shares with Dale Long rank among other batting accomplishments of his type?

The phrase "of his type" is necessary. Hitting a home run in eight consecutive games should not be measured against hitting 4 homers in one game or 51 in one season or 755 in one career.

It belongs with other records set over a span of as few as two days and as many as two months. Of that type of batting record, Joe DiMaggio's 56-game hitting streak in 1941 remains supreme, the No. 1 achievement, followed by the 44-game hitting streak of Pete Rose in 1978 and Willie Keeler in 1897.

But the Mattingly-Long home-run streaks deserve to be ranked third, followed by several other batting accomplishments, many of which are all but forgotten.

To compare the stature of this streak with other batting records of their type, three of baseball's most astute accountants were consulted: Seymour Siwoff and Steve Hirdt of the Elias Sports Bureau, which keeps the statistics for both the National League and the American League, and Alan Roth, who has been charting baseball numbers for more than four decades. Here is the composite ranking:

1. DiMaggio's 56-game streak, which also was the core of his being on base in 84 consecutive games.

2. The 44-game hitting streaks of Rose and Keeler that share the National League record.

3. The Mattingly-Long streaks. "If Babe Ruth had hit a homer in eight consecutive games," Siwoff said, "it would have been part of his litany. Now that Mattingly has

done it, what Long accomplished will be appreciated for what it was and is — one of the great records."

4. Frank Howard's total of 10 home runs over six consecutive games for the Washington Senators in 1968. "He hit as many home runs in six games," Hirdt said, "as Mattingly did in eight."

5. Twelve consecutive hits, set over four games by Mike (Pinky) Higgins of the Boston Red Sox in 1938 and equaled over three games by Walt Dropo of the Red Sox in 1952. "As great a record as this is," Roth said, "a home-run record is harder to get."

6. Tony Lazzeri's total of 15 runs batted in, set over two consecutive games for the 1936 Yankees.

7. Twenty-five total bases over two consecutive games, set by Ty Cobb of the Detroit Tigers in 1925 and equaled by Joe Adcock of the Milwaukee Braves in 1954. Adcock had 18 in one game with four homers and a double.

8. Oscar Grimes's 17 consecutive games in which he batted in at least one run for the 1922 Chicago Cubs.

9. Seven consecutive extra-base hits, set by Elmer Smith of the Cleveland Indians in 1922 with three doubles and four home runs, and equaled by Earl Sheely of the Chicago White Sox in 1926 with six doubles and one home run.

10. Paul Waner's 14 consecutive games with at least one extra-base hit (12 doubles, 4 triples, 4 homers).

11. Eight consecutive pinch-hits, set by Dave Philley of the 1958 Philadelphia Phillies and equaled by Russ Staub of the 1983 New York Mets.

12. Joe Sewell's 115 consecutive games without a strikeout for the 1929 Indians over 437 times at bat. He struck out only four times in 152 games that season, as he also did in 155 games in 1925. "Bo Jack-

son," Hirdt said, "strikes out four times in a game now."

13. Ted Williams's streak of getting on base 16 consecutive times for the 1957 Red Sox: 2 singles, 4 homers, 9 walks, 1 hit by pitch.

14. Rudy York's 18 home runs in one month (August) for the 1937 Detroit Tigers. Ruth hit 17 in September for the 1927 Yankees; Willie Mays hit 17 in August for the 1963 San Francisco Giants.

15. Al (Red) Schoendienst's eight doubles over three consecutive games for the 1948 St. Louis Cardinals.

Stan Musial of the 1954 Cardinals and Nate Colbert of the 1972 San Diego Padres each hit five home runs in a doubleheader, but their record was not ranked because it occurred on one day, not over a span of at least two days.

"That's what makes what Mattingly did so tremendous," Siwoff said. "After he hit a home run, he'd have to go to sleep on it, then get up and go to get another."

To appreciate what Mattingly and Long accomplished, consider that of the top six sluggers in career homers, only Reggie Jackson homered in as many as six consecutive games. Henry Aaron didn't. Nor Ruth, Mays, Frank Robinson or Harmon Killebrew. Roger Maris did in accumulating his record 61 homers for the 1961 Yankees.

"Maris' pursuit of Ruth's 60 during the stretch was a tremendous feat that isn't quite in the same category as these other records," Siwoff said. "But he had the pressure of knowing that he was running out of games."

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Delgado Replaces Roche as Leader Of Wide Open Tour de France Race

United Press International

L'ALPE D'HUEZ, France — Pedro Delgado of Spain became Tuesday the third rider in as many days to take the overall lead of the Tour de France bicycle race when he passed Stephen Roche of Ireland in the mountains on the 20th stage.

Federico Echave of Spain won the 124.9-mile (201-kilometer) stage from Villard de Lans, which ended in a long, steep climb, finishing alone in 5 hours, 52 minutes, 11 seconds. His BH teammate, Anselmo Fuentetaja, came in second, 1 minute, 32 seconds behind.

Christophe Lavainne of France was third, 2:12 back, with Martin Ramirez of Colombia fourth, trailing by 3:00. Luis Herrera of Colombia, Delgado and two-time tour champion Laurent Fignon of France finished just behind Ramirez.

Delgado was listed seventh, 3:44 back, but Roche managed only 15th place, 5:28 behind Echave, and the race leader's yellow jersey passed to Delgado. He had begun the stage in third place overall, trailing Roche by 1:19, but gained 1:44 on the Irishman.

Underlining how wide open the 74th tour has been, Delgado became the eighth overall leader since the race started July 1 and the third leader in the past three days.

Roche took the yellow jersey from Jean-Francois Bernard of France during Monday's mountainous 19th stage. Bernard had taken the lead from Charly Mottet of France on Sunday. Roche, Bernard and Herrera remain very much in contention, with five stages left before Sunday's finale in Paris.

Claude Criquielon of Belgium led the charge up the long, twisting road to l'Alpe d'Huez near Grenoble with Echave, Fuentetaja and four others not far behind. This group had a lead of more than three minutes on the pack when Echave shot ahead three miles from the finish.

Delgado, Roche, Herrera and Marino Lajarteja of Spain were in a group well behind the leaders when Herrera, considered the world's best climber, went into high gear. Delgado followed but Roche was unable to keep up. Herrera and Delgado passed rider after rider going up the steep road, quickly widening the gap with Roche.

On Wednesday, the 23 teams face another day of climbing high in the mountains and another mountain-top finish on the 115.25-mile 21st stage from Bourg d'Oisans to La Plagne.

lot, who was on a routine patrol. He took the players, ages 16 and 17, to the sheriff's station in Ranning, about 100 miles southeast of Los Angeles, from where they called their parents to pick them up.

"Then we sent out for some pizza for them, and they ate lots of pizza," said one deputy.

■ 2 Coaches Are Suspended Robert Lyndon Boop, 26, and Mark Kremer, 21, both of Fullerton, were suspended Monday by Steven White, the basketball coach at Sunny Hills High School. The Associated Press reported from Fullerton.

School officials refused to discuss the incident pending an investigation, and neither Boop nor Kremer could immediately be reached for comment. Both are salaried coaches with the school's summer athletic program but do not teach at the school.

White said Boop had intended to teach the boys a lesson and returned to the van later with Kremer to drive them home. But they already had been picked up by Collett.

"These boys could have been hurt if they'd been walking along that busy interstate at night," said Sergeant Dave Nordstrom of the Riverside County Sheriff's Office.

The van had been spotted by a Riverside deputy sheriff, Jim Col-

lot, who was on a routine patrol. He took the players, ages 16 and 17, to the sheriff's station in Ranning, about 100 miles southeast of Los Angeles, from where they called their parents to pick them up.

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